

Four-Year
Military
Production
Programme

Georgia, Nov. 5. General George Marshall, Defence Secretary of the United States, is drawing up a four-year military production programme to rearm the United States and her Allies, it was learned here today.

The plan, which is said to be about half finished, will attempt to regulate the flow of military orders to prevent the temporary dislocation of industry.

General Marshall, who is here to address the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council, would not estimate how much the programme would affect civilian production.

FEARS ALLAYED
But he gave an assurance that the immediate volume of orders would be enough to "take up space" in civilian industry caused by the Government's emergency controls.

This allayed the fears of some of the 90 industrial leaders attending a three-day conference that controls on civilian production might bring temporary recession early next year until military production was in full swing.

The conference was closed to reporters but, usually reliable sources said that the industrialists endorsed the Government's policy without dissent.

There was a brisk debate on price and wage controls. Most of the industrialists opposed direct controls, but there was general agreement that some restrictions might be needed if military spending exceeded \$30,000,000,000 a year.

Some officials have estimated next year's defence budget at \$50,000,000,000.—Reuter.

Australian
Woman's Quads

Melbourne, Nov. 5. A Melbourne woman gave birth to quadruplets—two boys and two girls—last night and all are well. She is Mrs. Frederick Gordon Ogle 28.

The boys weigh five pounds each, the girls three pounds each.—Associated Press.

Best Of The Year

New York, Nov. 5. Gloria Swanson and William Holden, her co-star in the film "Sunset Boulevard," were named the best actress and actor of the year today in the 1950 national poll of the Film Daily.

Film critics polled by the movie industry trade newspaper picked "Sunset Boulevard" as the best drama of the year.—United Press.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Accommodation Paradox

HONGKONG'S accommodation paradox remains—continuous building of new houses, and flats, apartments and hotels, but no place for the most needy in which to make a home. It is true there are projects in hand for the construction of tenement flats for some of the Colony's lower-paid Chinese workers and they are admirable. They will not, of course, solve the housing problem for this vast class of Chinese resident, but they represent a step in the right direction. It is the white collar workers who still have to fend, unsuccessfully, for themselves in the matter of living accommodation. For many of them it means living in crowded inconvenience, the only alternative being payment of high rents, preceded by some type of key money, which only the odd one or two can

afford. Correspondents have raised the allegation that with the return of some of the Colony's wealthy refugees to their native land, a number of flats and houses are now virtually untenanted, being left in the hands of "caretakers" whose task is to try and rent the premises for the highest premiums they can obtain for the departed landlord or tenants. It should not be too difficult a task for the proper authorities to investigate this and, where found to be true, to take the necessary action. Government's requisitioning powers are wide and there is no justification for domestic premises being left untenanted while somebody, in absentia, tries to cash in on key money and high rents. Any domestic premises found not to be properly occupied, should be requisitioned and allocated to families who require a proper home.

Hongkong's Revenue

It looks very much as though for the fourth year in succession the Financial Secretary is going to be proved wrong and the newspapers right. Judged by the returns for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, Mr. Folliott's estimated revenue is going to be exceeded by some \$60 million, and even if he does not continue to keep expenditure below estimates (as he did from April to June) his accumulated surplus as at March 31 next year will be about \$100 million. All this, of course, is very

mont, apparently, is not concerned about that. But the taxpayers next year will be entitled to know whether they are going to be given any relief in consequence of the 1950-51 results. Surpluses are fine things to possess, but they must never be the reason for levelling high taxes. Having reached a surplus target, concentration must then be made either on giving the taxpayer some tangible return for his payments in the way of improved public amenities, or a bonus in the form of taxation relief. The Financial Secretary

"Alien Communists" Threatening
60 Million Children
UN Forces, Says MacArthurAtomic Raid
Panic In
New York
STUPID HOAX

London, Nov. 5. In Europe 60,000,000 children are in need of help mainly as a result of the war, a UNESCO report issued here said today.

After two and a half years of study in Europe, experts from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation recommended the utmost national and international effort to make up the physical and spiritual deficiencies of the war handicapped children.

The report said that a break up of family life was a major factor in the increase of juvenile crime during and after the war. Boys, the experts reported, turn to delinquency while girls became prostitutes.

"The bloodier aspects of war may have permanently influenced many people," the report said. "They develop an increasing disregard for property rights."

One-third of all the children in Germany were without fathers. In Finland one child in 24 was a war orphan.

The problem of the children arose from the fact that during the war 30,000,000 people were displaced and of these 18,000,000 were cast out of their own countries.—Reuter.

Syngman Rhee's
Arrest Demanded

London, Nov. 5. Mr. Fenner Brockway, Labour Member of Parliament, today demanded the arrest of the South Korean President, Mr. Syngman Rhee, as a war criminal for atrocities committed in North Korea.

He told a Labour meeting it was intolerable that Mr. Syngman Rhee should be acting under the flag of the United Nations. He had been repudiated by a majority of South Koreans at the election this year.—Reuter.

Scrap And Steel
For N. China

San Francisco, Nov. 5. The American Department of Commerce has approved a shipment of 1,597 tons of cargo, including scrap, rubber and steel, to North China, it was disclosed today.

Mr. George Kilham, President of the American President Lines, announced that the cargo would sail from here in the firm's ship President Madison today.—Reuter.

Atomic Raid
Panic In
New York
STUPID HOAX

New York, Nov. 5. Sham news of an atom raid belloyed out by loudspeakers, brought hundreds of residents running from their homes to air raid shelters in New York's crowded Bronx area last night.

They heard an amplifier broadcast saying: "Enemy planes are approaching New York City. All residences to be blacked out. The enemy is 40 miles away."

Motorists, hearing the voice, left their cars and darted into the nearest doorways.

The voice continued: "Be prepared for an atomic attack. Run for shelter."

But it was all a hoax. The police, summoned by reports of the panic, entered the flat from which the voice had come and found Stanley Gordon, aged 23, giggling happily and playing with a four-watt public address system he had constructed.

He was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct for "causing fear by broadcasting with an amplifier." He was later sentenced to 30 days in the City workhouse.

Gordon told the police that he had no idea that his set had such baffling power.—Reuter.

New Election
Issue In U.S.

Washington, Nov. 5. Open participation of Chinese Communist troops in the Korean war put the blazing issue into the closing hours of the intensive United States election campaign today.

The Republicans used developments to pinpoint their constant attack on the Truman Administration's foreign policy. The Democrats hoped the reversal of the U.S. troops under new waves of Communist strength had come too late to affect their prospects in Tuesday's voting.

The Republican charge is that Administration bungling led to the Korean war and let Chinese Communists ride into a position of power that is now being demonstrated in the Korean fighting.—United Press.

GRAVEST INTERNATIONAL
SIGNIFICANCE
New Development In N. Korea

General Douglas MacArthur said today that "alien Communist forces" from Manchuria are fighting in Korea and it is the "mission" of the UN forces to destroy them.

Any reinforcement of them from their large body of reserves "beyond the limits of our present sphere of military action," will be "a matter of the gravest international significance," General MacArthur declared in a communique which he signed.

The United Nations Commander did not mention Chinese Communists.

(In Kansas City, Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross said President Harry Truman, who returned home on Sunday for the election, would not comment and he considered it unlikely that the President would have any comment while there. It is presumed the President is familiar with General MacArthur's statement and the developments that led up to it).

American officers in the field in Korea have stated that Chinese Reds totalling at least three divisions are fighting the UN forces and are largely responsible for the repulse of the Allies in the past week.

South Korean Republican officers have said at least six Chinese divisions are in action, and both quarters have estimated that possibly 1,000,000 Chinese Red troops are within committing distance of the Korean war front.

General MacArthur kept silent until today's communique. In it, he declared that the United Nations forces under his command had brought the Korean war to a practical conclusion with the "decisive" defeat of the North Korean Red army when the "alien Communists" moved in.

"Whether and to what extent these reserves will be moved forward to reinforce units now committed remains to be seen and is a matter of the gravest international significance," said General MacArthur.

"Our present mission is limited to the destruction of those forces now arrayed against us in North Korea, with a view to achieving the United Nations objective of bringing unity and peace to the Korean nation and people."

Prior to the "alien Communist" incursion, General MacArthur stated, the UN forces had taken 135,000 enemy prisoners of war and inflicted other losses bringing the total North Korean casualties to 335,000. He estimated this was the total military strength of the Korean Reds, and destruction of their armies was therefore decisive.

Then, the fresh Red forces from Manchuria moved in. The communique, signed by General MacArthur, Commander of UN forces in Korea, detailed what he called a "decisive defeat by the UN forces of the North Korean Reds."

"In the face of this victory of United Nations arms," the communique said, "the Communists committed one of the most offensive acts of international lawlessness of historic record by moving, without any notice of belligerency, elements of alien Communist forces across the Yalu River into North Korea, and massing in great concentration of possible reinforcing divisions with adequate supplies behind the privileged sanctuary of the adjacent Manchurian border."

General MacArthur charged that the Reds "thereby repudiously laid a trap which he said was 'calculated to encompass the destruction of the United Nations forces.'"

However, he said, "this potential danger was avoided, with minimum losses, only by the timely detection and skilful manoeuvring of the United Nations Commander responsible for that sector."

REVERSE AVERTED
A great military reverse thus was averted, he said, but the present situation in this sector of the North Korean front, with which we were in daily contact, has been improved by a series of important military actions. The Communists

Suicide Chinese Troops
Break Through Defences

Chinese suicide forces broke through the American defence line north of the Chongchon river today.

American officers believed that Chinese wearing blue uniforms with white piping instead of the conventional brown or yellow were special suicide forces sent in to open a way for the main attack. Communist penetration occurred in the vicinity of Songpyongdong, only mile and a half north of the Chongchon river.

British troops, aided by the American 24th Division, made a withdrawal to the river line four miles to the south. It was anticipated that the enemy would attempt a massive thrust across the river toward the Sinsaju area. Again the Reds were employing their infiltration tactics. Some refugees found in Sinsaju today were carrying concealed Russian guns and ammunition.

American fighters and light bombers, roaring in for seven hours of continuous attack, claimed to have killed 1,000 Reds and destroyed nine tanks. Repeating today, in a fiery denunciation just short of a war declaration, promised full support to "volunteers" who have gone into action in Korea against Americans and their "collaborators."

United States intelligence sources predicted that the Peking government shortly would announce the commitment of Red Army divisions to battle but would not formally declare war on the United States.

The Communist Air Force has one of its busiest days in Korea today. Four Yak fighters attacked and slightly damaged an American cargo aircraft near P'yongyang. American F-81s immediately took off in pursuit.

YAKS STRAFE TROOPS
Earlier three Yaks strafed United Nations troops north of P'yongyang and others strafed Sinsaju airport, and attacked an American anti-aircraft gun position south of Sinsaju. An American B-26 light bomber pilot reportedly by radio at about 2 p.m. this afternoon that Yaks had attacked him near Sinsaju and that he was preparing to crash-land.

American Superiors smashed heavily at Kongyid, nearly 110 miles north of Sinsaju, near the Manchurian border. Kongyid is believed to be the nerve centre of the latest Communist drive, serving as staging centre for both reinforcements and supplies.

Three Yaks at the night attack north of the Chongchon river tonight after day-long air action. The Yaks were reported to have been shot down near the border. The Communists

Tokyo, Nov. 6.

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Moscow On
Holiday

Moscow, Nov. 5. All Moscow was in holiday mood tonight as workers in the Soviet capital prepared to leave their desks and factories for their three-day holiday.

The Russians are celebrating the anniversary of their revolution throughout the country. They worked today and have Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday off.

Portraits of Soviet leaders hung on many buildings and Red hunting is prominently displayed. There are massive illuminated displays on all big buildings honouring Josef Stalin and the anniversary of the revolution. Associated Press.

Firework Or
"Saucer"?

London, Nov. 5. An object which could not be identified by speed, shape or lighting as an aircraft, was today reported over London Airport travelling at a great rate.

Asking about the mysterious body, which several people declared was a "flying saucer," the Ministry of Civil Aviation pointed out that it was "Guy Fawkes' Day"—a traditional occasion for letting off fireworks.

People who said a boy had seen it described the object as a white globe emitting a stream of blue flame which crossed the airfield and disappeared. A baggage porter, Mr. F. Perrier, said, "It followed a straight course and did not fall. It gave out a bluish light."

THREE SUSPECTS
CONFESS

Manila, Nov. 6. Three suspects have confessed participation in an 80,000 pesos railway holdup last week and a small part of the loot has been recovered, the Constabulary reported.

Constabulary headquarters said other members of the gang were being rounded up in Cavite Province.—Associated Press.

DENING IN TOKYO

Tokyo, Nov. 5. Sir Maberly Esler Denning, head of Britain's Diplomatic Affairs in the Far East, arrived in Tokyo today for talks with United States officials on a Japanese peace treaty. Associated Press.

Wrecked Air Liner

First Aid
Kit To Be
Parachuted

NO SIGN OF LIFE

Geneva, Nov. 5. French aircraft will parachute first aid kit and food near a wrecked Air India Constellation in the Alps tomorrow, though there are no signs of life.

The wreck was sighted from the air today by Captain D.K. Jathar, Air India Operations Director in London.

Smashed in two the aircraft was perched near the edge of a precipice 700 feet below the summit of the 15,781-foot Mont Blanc.

The French planes will also drop clothes and blankets. The aircraft will then circle as long as possible over the scene of the crash to guide the rescue team which will set out at dawn from Chamonix. Later in the day, American aircraft based on Wiesbaden in Germany is due to drop more first aid equipment.

But Chamonix guides said tonight that it seemed impossible that any of the Constellation's 48 occupants could still be alive. The rescue team will be running big risks because of the adverse weather conditions, the guides added.

One French airline expert said that unless the 40 passengers and eight crew had some means of heating he thought that there was little chance of survival for them after three days biting wind and snowstorms on the unsheltered peak.

But Captain Jathar, who sighted the plane, said that the main part of the fuselage was intact and he hoped that there might be some survivors. Crack Alpine ski troops will leave Chamonix at first light to climb to the wreck.

Rescue parties tonight gathered equipment and worked out their plan of action.

Local reports stated that the wreck was lying just over the French frontier in Italian territory.

The fastest climbers from Chamonix would need at least until dawn to rescue any survivors who, by then, would have spent three nights in temperatures far below zero.

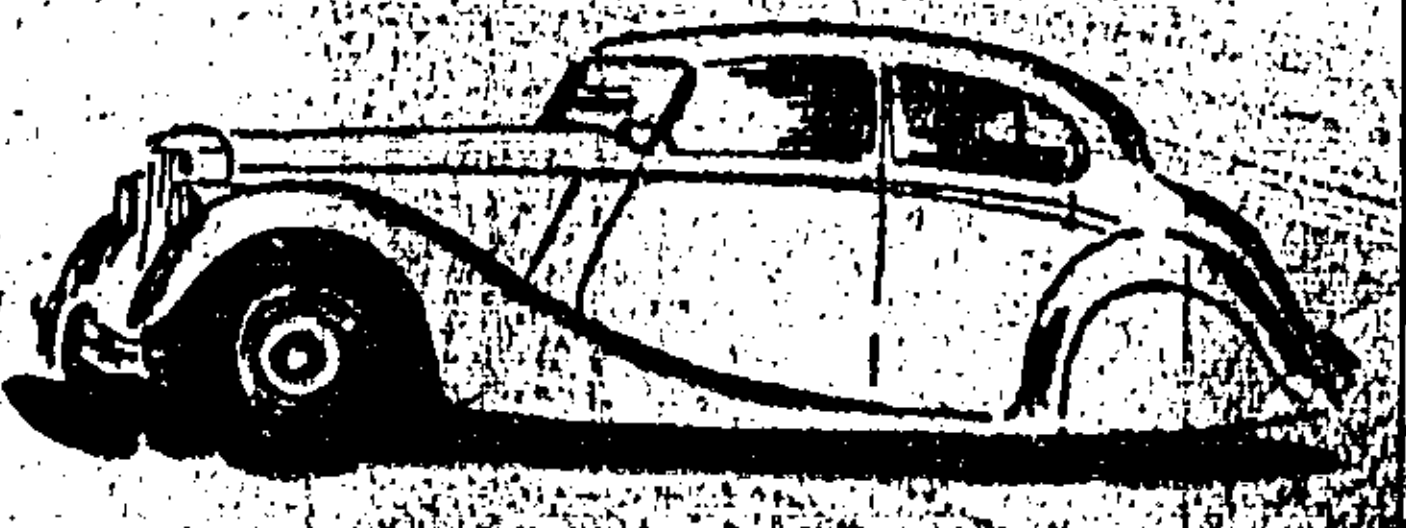
Non-experts in the rescue party—doctors, stretcher bearers and others—will be slower in arriving to help.

Some Alpine authorities said that it would be impossible to reach the crash—which by a million to one chance occurred near the slender peak of Europe's highest mountain—for two or three days because of the fresh snow and the risk of avalanches.—Reuter.

129 TERRORISTS
HANGED

Kuala Lumpur, Nov. 5. The Federation government announced today that 129 Communist terrorists have been hanged out of 526 captured since the emergency regulations were proclaimed on June 1, 1948.—Associated Press.

Finest car of
its class in
the World



THE BRITISH
Jaguar

With a heritage of dignity and a history of achievement, the Jaguar is a car that has earned its reputation as the finest in the world. It is a car that is built to last, and it is a car that is built to be driven. It is a car that is built to be the best.

German Officers
Form Brotherhood

Bielefeld, British Zone of Germany, Nov. 5. The "German Brotherhood" is an organization of former Wehrmacht officers and Nazi leaders, whose declared aim is a "Free European Nation" is formally and publicly con-

stantly and publicly con-



"ANYTHING TO DECLARE (WE HOPE)?"

World Copyright. By arrangement with Daily Herald.

TENSION IN PALESTINE

Amman, Jordan, Nov. 5. The Arab member of the Palestine Armistice Commission today issued a press statement alleging that an Israeli border patrol west of Jerusalem has shot dead two Arab children and wounded another.

"The children were gathering brushwood about 200 yards within the Jordan-held side of the demarcation line in the area of Bab El Wad when they were rounded up by 12 Israeli soldiers," according to the statement.

After crossing into Israeli-held territory the patrol fired seven Sten gun bursts, killing a 12-year-old boy and a girl aged eight, it was alleged.

Another girl who escaped was wounded in the leg.

Jordan's delegation at Lake Success is to submit to the Security Council a list of 130 alleged violations of armistice terms by Israel, it was authoritatively learned here.

Investigation by a United Nations observer, Captain Boutwell, who was called to the scene last Friday, confirmed the details, it was claimed.

News papers here today reported the incident under banner headlines.—Reuter.

FASCIST DEMONSTRATORS CHARGED IN ROME

Mr. Truman In Kansas City

Kansas City, Missouri, Nov. 5.

President Truman arrived today in Kansas City, where he will remain until Tuesday's Congressional elections.

He will vote at his home town of Independence, Missouri.—Reuter.

Ulster Rifleman Land In Korea

Pusan, Nov. 5.

Royal Ulster Rifle Pipers in saffron kilts skirted their regiment into Korea on Sunday when the new British infantry brigade continued to disembark at Pusan.

They docked in the Empire Pride to the strains of "Southdown Militia," their regimental march, followed by an American army band playing "Beer Barrel Polka" and "St. Louis Blues."

The Ulsters joined in the chorus, lining the rails of the transport, with men of the Royal Army Service Corps, Royal Ordnance and REME.—Reuter.

Steel-helmeted armed riot police, riding at speed in open jeeps, today charged with batons swinging into a crowd of about 2,000 Fascist youths trying to demonstrate in the centre of Rome outside the Italian Foreign Office.

The Fascists dispersed before the attack to gather later in smaller groups marching about the streets shouting slogans, singing Fascist songs and halting trolley-buses.

This was the first organised demonstration by the Red Fascist M.S.I. Italian Social Movement Party since it was reorganised at the beginning of this year.

The demonstration was aimed at the Christian Democrat Interior Minister, Mr. Mario Scelba, who last month banned a national rally of the Party at Bari in Southern Italy.

Speaking at the same time in Turin, Mr. Scelba described the Party as "Fascist wolves who having escaped with their skins not only begin to reappear but exceed all bearable bounds."

Under Italian law any attempt to reorganise Mussolini's Fascist Party is illegal.

Mr. Scelba added, "They need not be surprised if we act against them."

INCREASING VIETMINH MENACE TO CAPITAL OF TONKIN Troops Mass Near Hanoi

Hanoi, Nov. 5.

Vietminh rebel troops were today massing nearer than ever before to Hanoi, the French-held capital of Tonkin Province, in North Indo-China.

Big Three Talk Over Red Note

London, Nov. 5.

It was learned today that the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, is expected to make a declaration this week of Britain's reaction to the Soviet note on Germany.

Notice of a question in the House of Commons about the note which proposes four-power talks on the demilitarisation and unification of Germany has been given for tomorrow.

In Whitehall it was said to be unlikely that the Foreign Secretary would be prepared to make a statement so soon.

The full text of the note arrived from Moscow only today. Mr. Bevin, who is remaining indoors at his London home with a chill, received it this morning. Consultations were reported to be proceeding between Britain, France and the United States.

The first reaction to the Russian suggestions was understood to be unfavourable. It was being suggested today, however, that the Western Powers might regard the Russian signature of an Austrian peace treaty as a gesture of goodwill, justifying a new approach on Germany.—Reuter.

North Korean Plant Entirely Dismantled

Tokyo, Nov. 6.

The North Korean Communist radio at Sinuiju, which had been off the air for the last week, said today that the Changchun power plant near the Chinese border had been completely dismantled, to keep it from falling into "enemy hands."

Changchun is one of the hydro-electric plants providing North Korea with power. It is on the Changchun River, which flows north to the Yalu.—United Press.

Grenades Thrown By Terrorists

Asmara, Nov. 5.

Terrorists today threw three hand grenades at the home of the Political Secretary for Native Affairs, Dodjetch Abraba Tegemma.

One of the grenades did not explode. Another went off harmlessly in the road and the third exploded in his back garden without causing any casualties.—Reuter.

Peasant Vigilantes To Deal With Reds

Vienna, Nov. 5.

Workers and peasants of eastern Austria are forming volunteer bands of vigilantes armed with clubs and pitchforks to put down any new Communist putsch attempts.

The decision to form the units came after Russian occupation officers in eastern Austria prevented federal police action against Red revolutionaries who burned numerous public buildings last month. The Russians did not interfere with bands of private citizens who successfully ejected many insurgents.

Vigilantes will be armed only with assorted clubs and pitchforks, police sources said. Officers of the units, which have been described as the corps of "volunteer fire brigades," are being chosen by members themselves now. Such groups will not be formed in the western zones because the police there are permitted by the occupying powers to act against the Communist law breakers.

American observers said formation of the vigilantes marks the first time since the war that Austrian workers and farmers have decided they must stand up and fight if they are not to be absorbed by the Communist tide.

The government also ordered armed French and American troops to guard the borders of Austria since the war. The government also ordered armed French and American troops to guard the borders of Austria since the war. The government also ordered armed French and American troops to guard the borders of Austria since the war.

Unofficial reports said that they were gathering in strength west of the former French outpost of Hoabinh, the evacuation of which was announced earlier today. This outpost lies 32 miles south-west of Hanoi.

Military observers here said that the evacuation of the garrison was part of the French plan to shorten her 300-mile line of defences in the Red River delta by abandoning exposed outposts.

The French garrison of Hoabinh was today marching east from the fallen town, which lies on the Black River, the principal tributary of the Red River.

A French Army spokesman said that the rebels threatened other regions in the delta area, one near Hadong, only six and a half miles from the State capital, and the other round Phuly, a road and rail junction 35 miles south of Hanoi.

The Vietminh forces, apparently attracted by the rich rice harvest approaching, had made many infiltrations into these areas, the spokesman added.

At the same time as the Hoabinh withdrawal, two other evacuations were proceeding in excellent conditions, he said. French troops who abandoned the important frontier outpost of Loakay last week were regrouping at Chapa, in the mountains 12 miles south-east of Loakay.

Vietminh troops had attacked their rear guards twice but no casualties were reported. The third regrouping was taking place around Chu, about 50 miles west of Moncay, a city near the eastern end of the long Indo-China frontier.

The spokesman said that French troops would abandon about three posts to man strong positions at Chu and Dinlap.

The spokesman said that the French lost nine killed in a severe attack yesterday at Thailinh, 50 miles south-west of Hanoi. Unofficial reports today said that the French had won an engagement in this area.

During the week Vietnamese troops, under French command, killed 142 rebels, captured 146 and wounded 20, suffering "very slight" losses themselves, it was officially stated here.

Mr. Jean Letourneau, the French Minister for the Associated States, said in Saigon today: "The Pau conference (on Indo-China) cannot, and must not, fail because failure would mean the withdrawal of the French expeditionary force and the end of Vietnam's independence."

The conference at Pau, France, between representatives of the Indo-Chinese States of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, and of France, is discussing the future relationship of these States with the French Union under the recent treaty giving them autonomy.

Some disagreements on the interpretation of the treaty are reported to have arisen.

M. Letourneau gave a press conference in the French High Commissioner's Office in Saigon an hour after returning from Dalat, where he conferred with Bao Dai, chief of the Vietnamese State, and attended the opening of the officers' training college for the new Vietnamese State Army.

M. Letourneau said that his chief impression was of the perfect morale of the French troops now fighting and the clearly expressed will of the people of the three associated states to participate in the implacable struggle against the external perils.

At the press conference M. Letourneau said that he had found no lassitude or depression among the French Union forces, and not a single man, whatever his rank or origin, who wanted to give up, even after the ordeals of the recent evacuations.

He said that on his return to France he would do everything in his power to help the troops fighting in Indo-China by urging more support and equipment.—Reuter.

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Serious Charge In Honduras

Belize, Nov. 5.

Editors of the Belize Billboard were charged today with publishing a seditious letter against the Governor, Sir Ronald Garvey.

A reply to a letter asking the Governor for information concerning alleged arrests of British Honduras was described by this paper as "evasive and could only have originated from a desire to deceive the people of the country."—United Press.

Experts Endanger Democracy

Rome, Nov. 5.

M. Paul Henri Spaak, of Belgium, President of the embryo West European Parliament at Strasbourg, declared tonight the democracy was being imperilled in Western Europe by experts.

He bitterly criticised the 13 Foreign Ministers or their deputies, who have met in Rome for the past two days as the "Upper House" of the Strasbourg Council of Europe, for passing on to committees of experts every proposal made to them for European integration.

"The question of experts has become one of our major problems," M. Spaak said. "Since the war, Ministers have shown an alarming tendency to leave to experts the taking of decisions which should be theirs. This has nothing to do with real democracy."

M. Spaak, speaking to correspondents, vigorously condemned the "lack of goodwill and audacity" of some of the Ministers, or their deputies, forming the executive organ of the Council of Europe.

He particularly criticised the failure of the Committee of Ministers to include in the Convention of Human Rights the three freedoms recommended by the Assembly:

- 1.—The freedom of parents to educate their children as they wish.
- 2.—The right to free political elections, and
- 3.—The right to own property.

DECISION CONDEMNED

"I cannot imagine the beginning of a reaction for passing this recommendation to experts," he said.

"The recommendation itself was framed in the Consultative Assembly, where every participating nation is represented by men who are as expert as anyone else."

M. Spaak similarly condemned the Ministers' decision to pass to experts the Assembly's 20 recommendations for the reform of the structure of the Council of Europe. These recommendations, many of them strongly opposed by Britain and the Scandinavian countries, generally tended to increase the authority of the Council of Europe over member governments.

"I am persuaded that with a little more goodwill and audacity we could do so much towards building Europe," Reuter.

STATUE ARRIVES IN SINGAPORE

Singapore, Nov. 5.

About 15,000 people, mostly Catholics, gathered today to welcome the Statue of Our Lady of Fatima, which arrived by air from Rome.

The statue is to be taken on a tour of Malaya.—Reuter.

Tokyo Flag Ceremony

Tokyo, Nov. 5.

The blue and white United Nations flag will be raised over the Tokyo army hospital on Monday in a ceremony witnessed by high-ranking American, Australian and French medical officers.

The representatives of all diplomatic and military missions in Japan who are United Nations members have been invited to attend. Major-General Edgar Enkine, Hume, Chief Surgeon, United Nations Command, will introduce Major-General Kingsley Norris, Director General of the Australian Army Medical Service, and Colonel Andre Brunel, senior French officer with the advance party of French troops to join the United Nations forces in Korea.

The Tokyo army hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, in pre-war Japan, is one of the most modern in the Far East. The flag will be presented by General MacArthur's acting Chief of Staff, Major-General Doyle O. Hickey, and will be received by the hospital commanding officer, Colonel Kenneth A. Brewer.—United Press.

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AIR BOMBING TRAGEDY

Kuala Lumpur, Nov. 5.

A Chinese girl, who was to have been married in three days, and two Chinese women were among the 12 people killed yesterday when a Royal Air Force bomber accidentally dropped two bombs on a Selangor rubber estate.

Twenty-three rubber workers were wounded in the bombing. A Far East Air Force spokesman said that the bombs were part of a stick dropped while bombing guerrillas in close support of the ground forces.

They had fallen short of their target, he said. An unexplained feature of the accident was the discovery of a dead snake round the neck of the young girl who was to have been married.—Reuter.

Output Drive In Manchuria

London, Nov. 5.

A New China (Communist) News Agency message received in London tonight reported that a production drive "to meet the threat of mounting American aggression" was started in Manchuria on the day United Nations forces crossed the 38th Parallel in Korea.

In a despatch from Mukden, the Agency said that the drive was begun "to strengthen the Fatherland, defend world peace and oppose American aggression."

It added that nearly every factory in North-East China had drawn up "anti-aggression emulation targets," adopting such slogans as "Each ton more is one more blow at the enemy" and "One faulty piece less is one enemy less."—Reuter.

Peking Has Lost Support In India

Washington, Nov. 5.

The Evening Star opined editorially Saturday that it was too early to say whether the Indian policy toward Red China will be changed as a result of the invasion of Tibet.

"But since invasion is plainly an act of aggression and since aggression violates one of the key principles of the United Nations Charter, Mr. Nehru and his government will not be doing a surprising thing if they come out as advocates of Peking's admission into the United Nations."

Moreover, wholly apart from the aspect of the situation in India, the invasion of Tibet is a blow to the prestige of the Chinese government, which has been making a great deal of noise about the inviolability of the frontiers of the People's Republic of China.

The paper adds that in any case it seems clear that Peking, whatever may be its gains in Tibet, has lost something in India.

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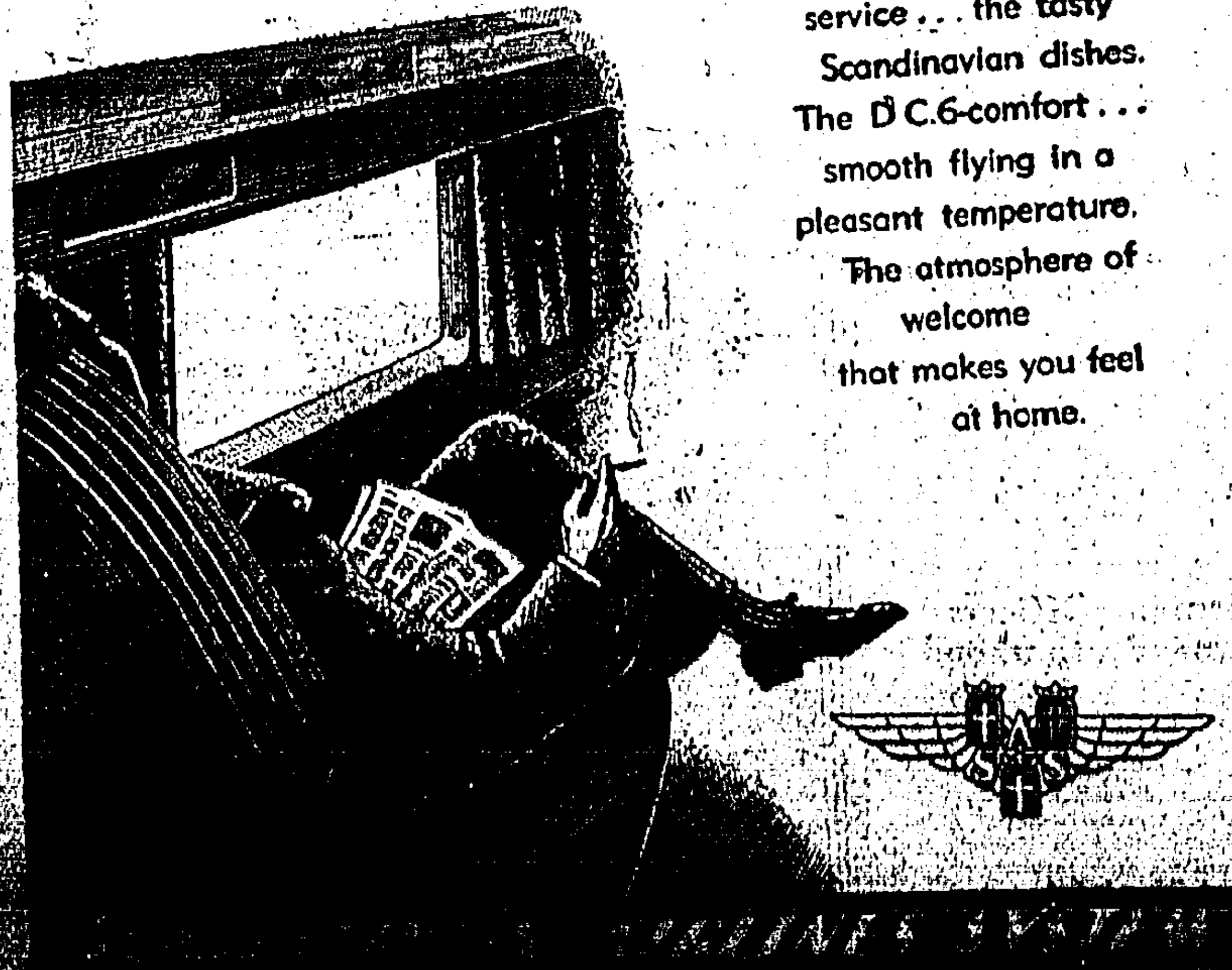
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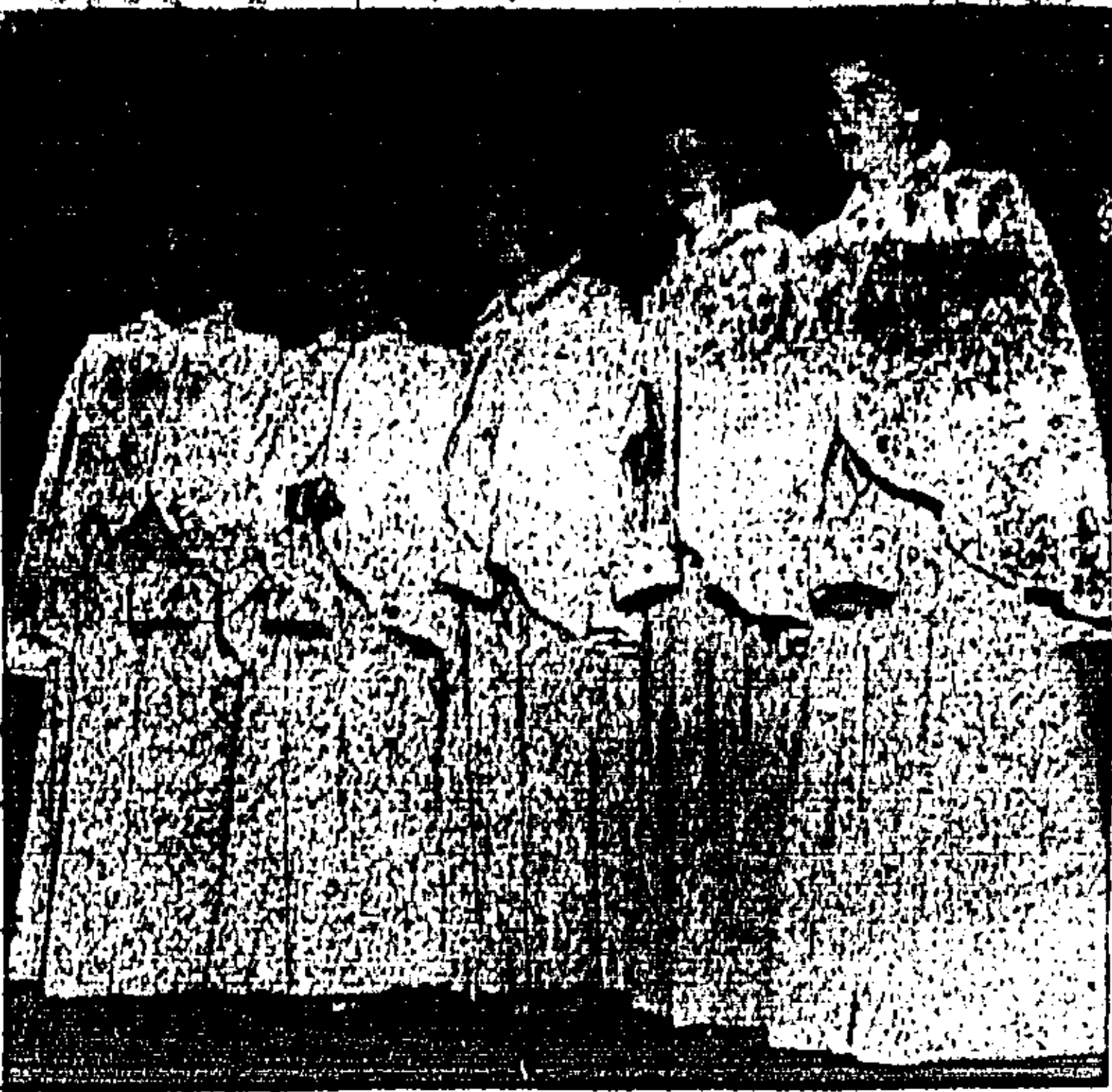
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Million-Dollar Singers



The famous Dionne Quints, on a five-day visit to New York as guests of Cardinal Spellman, were met at Grand Central Station by thousands of people, and the route to the convent where they stayed was lined by thousands more. The now wealthy Quints donned long white evening dresses and sang at the famous Waldorf-Astoria during a banquet in the ballroom. Photo shows the Quints at the Waldorf-Astoria. They are now 10 years old and are (left to right), Emile, Marie, Annette, Yvonne and Cecile.

ATMOSPHERE OF TENSION IN TIBET CAPITAL

New Delhi, Nov. 5.

After a week of silence the Tibetan capital, Lhasa, resumed contact with Delhi today.

The Indian representative there in a report to the Indian Foreign Office was understood to have said that the Dalai Lama, 16-year-old priestly ruler of Tibet and the Regent, Takpa Kimpocke, were still in Lhasa on Saturday.

Today's reports said that there was great excitement and tension in Lhasa.

The Tibetan Parliament had been in practically continuous session throughout the past week debating what to do in the face of the Chinese entry.

There was no further operational news but reports reaching Lhasa yesterday said that the Chinese forces were regrouping.

According to information received by the Indian Government from their representative in Lhasa, the Dalai Lama's Government has instructed the Tibetan delegation to Communist China which is now in

Kalimpong not to go to Peking to discuss the future status of Tibet in view of present developments.

A Tibetan delegation of seven, led by Tsepon Shakabpa, has been in India for nine months where they had preliminary talks with General Yuan Chung-hsien, Ambassador of the Chinese People's Government.

They left Calcutta on October 29 for Kalimpong, Bengal, to pick up their luggage for the journey to Peking and were expected to leave for Hongkong very shortly.

Tsepon Shakabpa said at Kalimpong last week that he still hoped that the Chinese Government would not settle relations between China and Tibet by force.

"I am still hopeful of a settlement," he said.

Reliable sources said here today that the Indian Government had informed the Tibetan Government that it is not raising the issue of the Chinese entry into Tibet at the Security Council. India has left the initiative with Lhasa which is fully competent to bring the question up in the United Nations—Reuter.

Proposal For Increasing German Steel

London, Nov. 5.

An official source says U.S., British and French representatives are studying a proposal to boost the West German steel output more than a fourth, to 14,000,000 tons a year.

This would be done by amending the present regulations so that the Germans could exceed their present steel ceiling of 11,000,000 tons only if this would help the Western European rearmament programme, the informant said.

The plan is backed by Britain and the U.S., and France's attitude is open, the Americans may press for an even higher ceiling. The three powers agreed in New York last September that the production level could be exceeded if the increased output was devoted to the Western defence programme—Associated Press.



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RAPID CHANGES IN WORLD PICTURE

Chinese Intervention In Korea Sways New Delhi

Lake Success, Nov. 5.

In a quickly changing situation, the most noticeable international political feature of the past few days here has been a new appreciation of India's foreign policy following Chinese Communist interventions in Tibet and North Korea, both of which India had tried to prevent.

India's initial advocacy of Communist China's admission into the United Nations, in order to localise the Korean conflict that caused the first misunderstanding of India's policy, now seems to be better understood.

Unkind words had been said about India's warning, given before the United Nations forces moved north of the 38th Parallel, that there was a danger of involvement with Chinese Communist forces.

This warning, though conveyed with the best of intentions, was described at the time as a "Chinese bluff" that was "called" by the State Department and the Pentagon with the help of their own intelligence sources.

Pandit Nehru was described as confused and even as resentful that the Americans had been able to "read the Asian mind"—in this case the Communist Chinese mind—better than himself.

The term "red-faced," with the pun on the red, was applied to Indian diplomats to indicate that they had been nonplussed by the trend of events and showed it.

Although the tendency still is to play down the North Korean aspect of the Chinese Communist intervention and correspondingly to emphasise the seriousness of the Tibetan action, the tone of comment in India has completely changed.

The arguments now used run on the following lines:

AN INDIAN SWITCH?

"It was the West that branded the Communists as the aggressors in Korea. It is the East now that is calling them that in Tibet, Communist China's belief that India was under the influence of powers hostile to China might cause a swing in India's policy."

Note too is taken of the argument advanced by supporters of India's foreign policy that had Communist China been admitted into the Security Council, as suggested by India, the invasion of Tibet could have been avoided and that the situation in the Far East might have been less serious for the United Nations.

There is acknowledged to be now no attempt to rebut that line of reasoning in any quarter. Recently a "Times" editorial said that the invasion of Tibet "seems to be a major development in world politics."

It reasoned that Peking had gone out of its way to take action as provocatively as possible; that it had invaded Tibet while negotiations were still going on under Indian guidance and had refused Indian protests with deliberately insulting language and that the occasion was taken to threaten United Nations members not to use the invasion

as a reason to block Peking's entry into the United Nations.

HIGHLY INTERESTING
"When these developments are added," the paper said, "they amount to some highly interesting, if tentative, results."

"Apparently China, in conjunction with Russia, is writing off India as a free country in the enemy's camp. Korea, Tibet and Indo-China appear to be symbols of a new and fateful imperialism, linked to the even more dangerous imperialism of Russia," the "Times" argued.

"It is of the utmost significance that the driving force in Communism, China perhaps has been awakened and tempted toward a role in the conquest of the world—the major goal of Communism."

Writing today on Communist China for the third day running, the "Times" said: "Their Korean adventure is not likely to gain for them any new friends to replace the Indians."

"Membership of the United Nations is presumably based on a willingness to support the organization."

There is a great deal of specu-

lation elsewhere too, on the repercussions of Communist China's actions on her own claim to United Nations membership and India's part in that connection.

A NEW THEORY

Diplomats and political writers appear convinced that India will not change her policy abruptly. This was shown on Friday when India voted in favour of Communist China on a Soviet proposal that the Peking regime and not the Nationalist Chinese should participate in "Big Five" peace talks recommended by the General Assembly under an Iraq-Syria resolution.

To that extent, earlier reports here that the Indian delegation had been instructed to withdraw support from Communist China on the admission issue were falsified.

Interest is now centred on whether an earlier theory that Russia, the chief protagonist of Communist China's admission, in reality does not want to see China in the United Nations.

A Communist Chinese delegation is due to arrive at Lake Success on or about November 15 to present its case against the United States for alleged "military aggression" in Formosa.

United Nations officials said that, in pursuance of the Security Council's resolution and Communist China's instructions, the U.S. State Department had been requested to make visa arrangements for the Peking delegation at Prague.

A CHINESE PUZZLE

The United States policy towards Communist China's admission to the United Nations has meanwhile stiffened, although it could not prevent the arrival of the Peking delegation for the specific purpose of giving evidence before the Security Council.

The Congressional elections, which were decided by some one major impediment to Communist China's early admission, would have been over soon.

The new factor, namely Communist China's actions to make her admission more difficult than ever, is baffling political thinkers and is described as the great Chinese puzzle.

Another related question is Formosa. The Chinese want the United States out of the island unconditionally.

The Chinese complaint against the United States is based on the President's announcement of June 27 and the presence of the United States Seventh Fleet in Formosan waters.

NO READY ANSWER

But the United States subsequently announced: "The Seventh Fleet will be withdrawn when the Korean war ends. The United States wants the United Nations to decide the future of Formosa."

Now the intervention of Communist China in Korea itself will prolong the "Korean war," thus frustrating the United States objective of an early withdrawal of the Seventh Fleet from Formosa waters.

The question is asked: Why is China ostensibly acting contrary to its interests as regards India, the United Nations and Formosa?

There is no ready answer except from the theorists that Soviet Russia does not want Communist China in the United Nations just now, and that circumstances have forced Communist China to go with Russia.—Reuter.

Egyptian 'No' To Mr. Bevin

Cairo, Nov. 5.

The Egyptian Government is against a referendum in the Sudan to decide the country's future, a statement issued after a Cabinet meeting by Hamed Zaki, Minister of State, said today.

"A referendum is tantamount to accepting the principle of partition between Egypt and the Sudan," it added.—Reuter.

GBS Takes His Last Journey

London, Nov. 5.

The body of George Bernard Shaw left his Hertfordshire country home today for the last time. On the simple grey-draped coffin lay a sprig of rosemary from the garden of the great Shakespearean actress Ellen Terry, his devoted friend of 30 years.

With the rosemary was a card inscribed "Rosemary from Ellen Terry's garden. For remembrance of her partnership with Bernard (G.B.S.)."

It was sent by Miss Christopher St. John, author friend of Ellen Terry's daughter, Edith Craig, and editor of the correspondence between Shaw and the great actress which was published in 1931, three years after her death at the age of 80.

Shaw's body paused at his home, where it was taken from the private mortuary in which it had lain since Thursday, only long enough for the sprig of rosemary to be placed on the coffin.

Then it was driven in a motor hearse to the Chapel of Rest at the Golden Lane Crematorium in London. No relatives or friends went with it. In the hearse were only the undertaker and four bearers.

At the Crematorium the coffin was placed on a teak rest in the little blue curtained chapel. Autumn sunshine streamed in through two skylight slits on the plain, white walls.

The empty candlesticks flanked the cross on the wall. There were no flowers. Both Shaw and his wife, who ashes await disposal with his loved flowers but disliked funeral wreaths.

Miss St. John said she plucked the rosemary on Friday "because I knew Ellen Terry would have liked it."

Ellen Terry had always called Shaw "Bernie" Miss St. John added.

Tomorrow, only a few relatives and close friends, his household staff and the two nursing sisters who tended Shaw on his deathbed will attend the cremation ceremony.

Police from near-by Welwyn will guard Shaw's home for the three hours the staff will be away for the ceremony.

Shaw wanted life to go on normally at his home. The house and furniture were taken over by the National Trust.—Reuter.

Poles To Attend At Sheffield

London, Nov. 5.

Warsaw Radio reported tonight that representatives of the "Catholic intelligentsia" of Poland would take part in the World Peace Congress at Sheffield next week.

This was decided at a conference in the Warsaw of Catholic priests and laymen, the Radio said.

It added that a permanent commission of Catholic intellectuals would be set up in Poland.—Reuter.

ROMULO SNAPS AT VYSHINSKY

New York, Nov. 5.

General Carlos Romulo, the Philippine Foreign Secretary, has issued a sharply-worded reply to the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Andrei Vyshinsky's, caustic comment about him and the Philippines Republic during a United Nations session on Thursday.

(Speaking against the United Nations collective security resolutions, Vyshinsky asked how General Romulo dared to ask Russia for some action to restore confidence in peace when the Bell Mission report showed no confidence in the so-called State of the Philippines.)

"Whenever the Soviet Foreign Minister runs short of valid arguments," General Romulo said in a prepared statement, "he then descends to the malicious and angry statements that have no relevance to the matter under discussion."

General Romulo recalled that he had told the General Assembly that "those who opposed the collective security resolution lay themselves open to suspicion that they have no interest in curbing aggression or that they themselves harbour aggressive designs directly or through their friends."—Reuter.

Puerto Rico Slums

Washington, Nov. 5.

Puerto Rico's slum population is increasing by more than 2,000 families a year, a report by the United States Federal Security Administration said here.

It added that there was serious malnutrition among children on the island and added, "The United States Government has the same responsibility toward the children and youth in its territories as toward those in the United States."—Reuter.

BIGGER CALL-UP IN US FORECAST

Washington, Nov. 5.

Chinese troops swelling the Communist ranks in North Korea may cause the American Army to call up more men during the first three months of next year than the 140,000 originally planned, according to some quarters here.

As the news of intervention by substantial Chinese Communist forces poured in from correspondents in Korea, the Defence Department refrained from appraising the situation publicly.

An Army spokesman told reporters yesterday that he could make no statement "until we received confirmation of Chinese units from General MacArthur's Headquarters."

But an official, who declined to be quoted by name, predicted that the Army would have to increase the number of conscripts for the first quarter of 1951 if the Chinese reinforcement prolonged the campaign.

COMINFORM COMMENTS

Prague, Nov. 5.

This week's issue of the Cominform journal gave front-page prominence to a statement that the Chinese were prepared to end "any provocation by the American imperialists."

The statement was made recently by General Chu Teh, the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Communist Army and a Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Communist Government.

"American imperialism is now planning a new aggression against the People's Republic of China," he said. "The flames of aggressive war, which it has kindled, are now raging on the borders of China."

"The Chinese people are, by nature, a most peace-loving people, but for the sake of defending peace, they have never

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



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20 GUNS ARE BETTING THEY'LL NEVER CROSS THE BORDER TONIGHT!



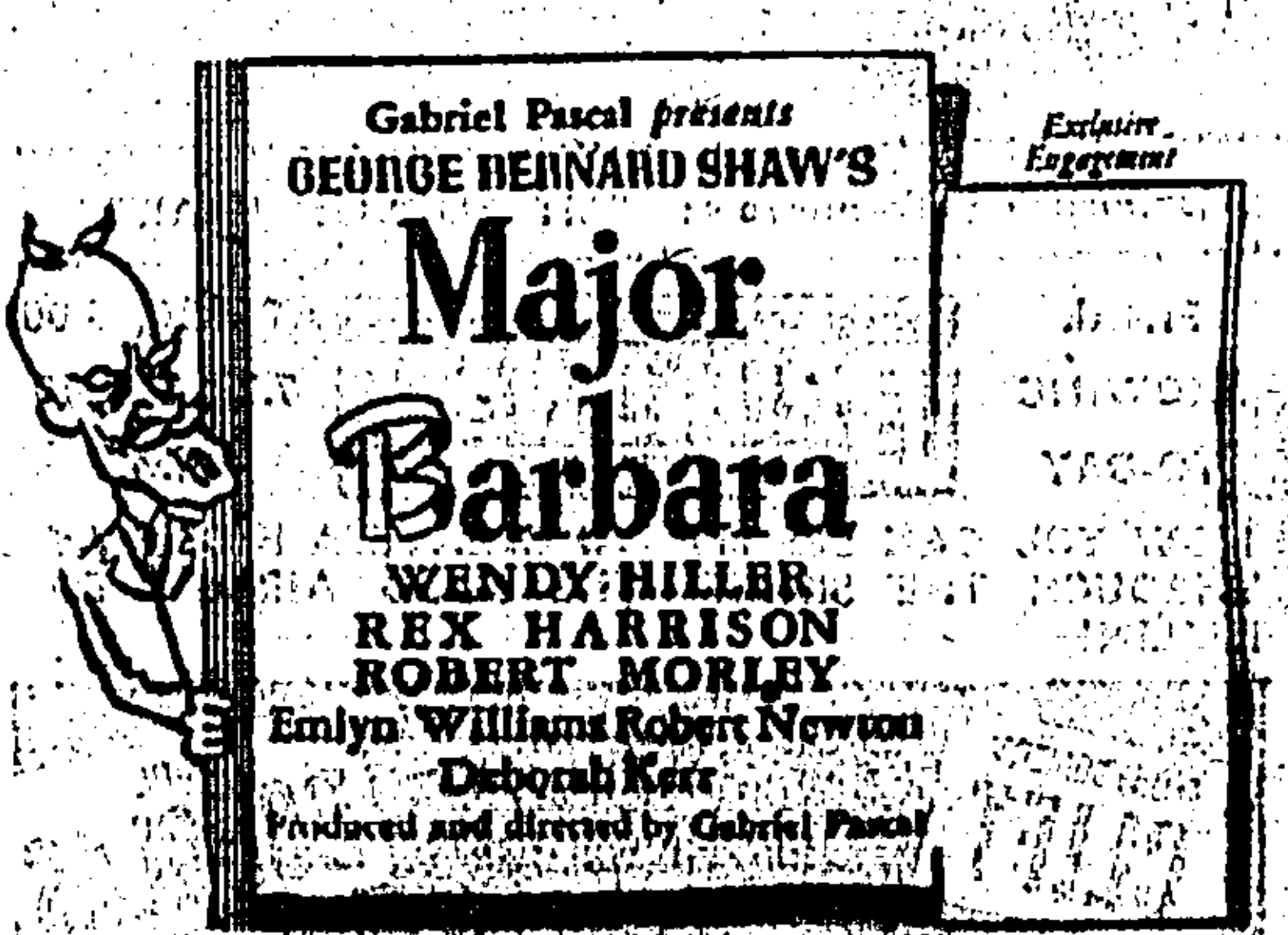
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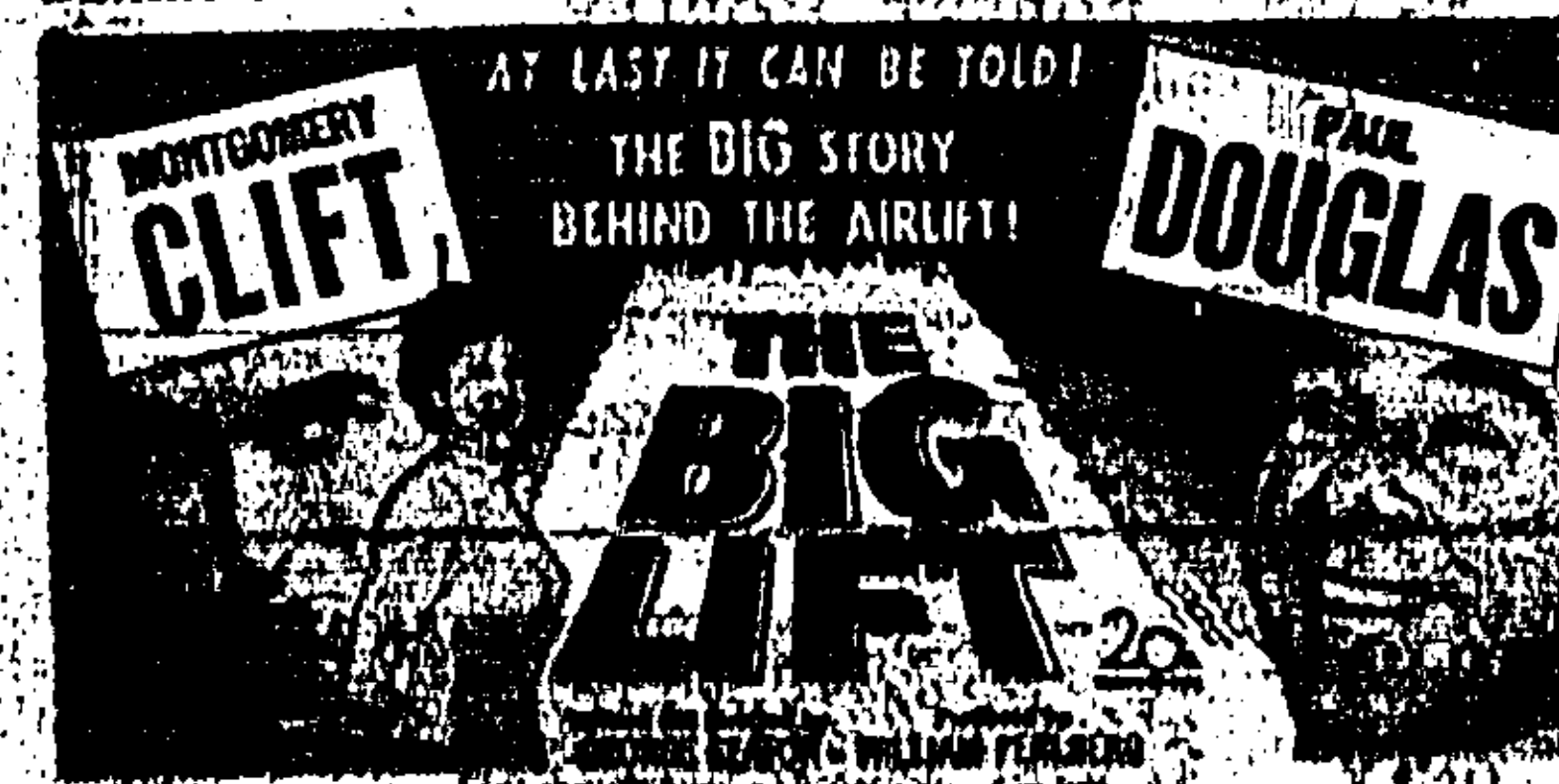
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The End of THE JOLSON STORY

He WAS America's show business

—it made him £3,000,000

by MILTON SHULMAN

THROUGH the artistry and career of Al Jolson the laughter and tears of America swept around and through the world.

For in him were synthesized the folk-lore, the braininess, the rhythm, the humour, the sentiment, the dynamism and the magnetism that have produced that gigantic Pantheon of entertainment known as American show business.

To the exuberance of the American negro, he added the lulling pathos of the American Jew and the unique modernized version of the black-faced comedian was the result.

Down on one knee, white-gloved hands clasped in supplication, white teeth gleaming through the bulbous lips, his stentorian, yet melodic, voice could send an audience home drenched with tears and lily with tunes about cornfields, ageing coloured mammoths and the folks back home.

His fortune

He reached down deep into our sub-conscious and plucked at the nostalgia and bathos and self-pity that we all try so hard to submerge and hide. Through his alchemy he produced sadness and gaiety and made himself something like £3,000,000 while doing it.

But his artistry might have been confined to a relatively small audience of Broadway theatre-goers had it not been for the advent of the talking picture.

Groping their way through this new medium, the Warner Brothers in 1927 decided to use some fragments of Jolson's own life, starring Jolson himself, for their first talking picture.

It was called the Jazz Singer and recounted the story of a boy who turned from singing in a synagogue to the more non-sectarian and profitable pursuit of singing jazz in the music-hall.

His start

Even though the imperfect synchronization left Jolson sometimes looking like a breathless goldfish, his singing of Mammy and other minstrel songs assured

Hollywood that the talking picture was here to stay.

This was followed by The Singing Fool, where again the sentimental picture of Al Jolson beseeching three-year-old Davy Lee to "climb upon his knee, Sonny Boy," ensured oceans of sobs and sighs in the cinemas of the world and made a fortune for Jolson and his producers.

The Jolson Story began in St Petersburg, now Leningrad, in 1898 when Asa Yoelson was born the son of an orthodox rabbi whose family had sung in the synagogue for five generations.

The family emigrated to the United States while Jolson was a child, and his first stage appearance was made in New York in 1899 as one of the mob in The Children of the Ghetto.

His break-away

The fact that his abandonment of a career as a Jewish cantor to become a popular singer at first broke his father's heart has already been well and tearfully told in both The Jazz Singer and a later film version of his life called The Jolson Story which broke box-office records on both sides of the Atlantic.

Following the usual round of circus and vaudeville engagements, Al Jolson achieved no unusual success until an old Negro dresser suggested that he should do a black-face act. "If your skin's black they always laugh," philosophically said the Negro.

But with his burnt-cork make-up Jolson not only made his audience laugh at him, but made them cry and sympathize with him as well.

In 1911 while he was appearing with a group of minstrels, the audience was so insistent he go on singing that he had to turn round to the rest of the cast and say, "You can go home, I'm finishing the show myself."

This was followed by a series of musical shows on Broadway which included such hits as La Belle Paree, The Whirl of Society, Sinbad, Wonder Bar and Hold On To Your Hats. The film The Jazz Singer sent his name rocketing to international fame.



SONNY BOY
His most famous song in the first talkies.

Then in that peculiar, unsympathetic manner in which Americans treat their entertainers, Jolson's name and talent ceased to interest that notoriously fickle public.

He retired in 1933 and little was heard about him until he set out on a long and exhausting tour during World War II entertaining American troops from the Aleutians to India.

Another miracle of imagination on the part of a Hollywood executive resulted in The Jolson Story, made at the end of the war, which retold the fabulous story of Jolson's career.

A new young actor, Larry Parks, was given the part of Al Jolson while the sound track carried the raucous, sentimental voice of Jolson himself.

His come-back

Not only was the film a great financial success, but it introduced an entire generation to such familiar Jolson favourites as Sonny Boy, California Here I Come, Rainbow Round My Shoulder and You Made Me Love You.

The Jolson Story was followed by Jolson Sings Again. Larry Parks again portrayed Jolson, which prompted some wag to remark that "when Jolson dies they will bury Larry Parks."

It is estimated that Jolson's earnings on The Singing Fool alone were about £300,000. In 1935 he admitted that he had earned about £3,000,000 as an entertainer to date. He was not

an extravagant man and, although there were many rumours that he had lost a large fortune in the thirties, it is believed that he managed to retain an extremely comfortable income.

His wives

Jolson's life followed the hectic social and matrimonial pattern of so many who become successful in the American entertainment world.

He was married four times. His first wife, Henrietta Keller, divorced him in 1910. In 1920 his marriage to Alma Osborne was dissolved.

His most publicised marriage was to Ruby Keeler, a musical comedienne and tap dancer. Her roles in films like 42nd Street and Gold Diggers of 1933 provided her with a popular acclaim almost as enthusiastic as that given her husband.

Their eventual separation and divorce in 1939 was followed by the public with that frantic interest which only stars of the stature of a Jolson, Ingrid Bergman or Rita Hayworth can attain. In 1945 he married Eric Chennault Galbraith.

Jolson had a quick temper and there was more than one occasion when he let fly with his fists to settle some incident when words seemed to have lost their effectiveness.

Jolson was extremely conscious of his value as a booster of morale during World War II and he was one of the first to offer his services as an entertainer for GIs in Korea.

His faith

In his devotion to his art, in his unrelenting enthusiasm, in his sincere desire always to give the best of himself, in his unflinching faith in the creed that the show must go on, Al Jolson was a trouper in the best, and most rewarding, sense of that much-abused term.

He brought the richness, the vitality, the sparkle and the internationalism of American entertainment to the world. He could have asked for no more.

(London Express Service)



AS THE WORLD WILL REMEMBER HIM
in The Singing Fool, 1928

Men Of Kent Have To Hop To It With Those Beards

The men of Canterbury have got to get a move on. Dozens of them have been persuaded to grow a beard so that they may more realistically take part in the town's Festival of Britain pageant, "Chaucer and his Pilgrims," for the Mayor, Councillor Jennings, who is the chief commissar for the culture of beards, wants the genuine article to be sported on such a great occasion and not the property beard.

One medical authority, however, puts the average beard growth at the rate of an eighth of an inch a week, which requires the men of Kent to hurry with their cultivation if they are to be really copiously bearded in time.

Such tolerance has not always been encouraged in Kentish parts. For instance, the Burghmote of Canterbury shows that one of the early sheriffs and his friend had to pay 3s. 4d. and 1s. 8d. in taxes respectively for wearing beards. It was rather more expensive in Elizabeth's day, when every beard of above a fortnight's growth had a 3s. tax levied on it. It did not stop the bearded cult by any means, and George Killingworth, the Ambassador to Moscow, had one just over 5ft. in length.

PUBLIC UNREST

There was great public unrest in 1705 when Peter the Great imposed a beard tax on the Russians, according to the wealth and rank of the individual concerned. Prevailing fashion in Europe at that time was for men to be clean shaven and Peter, intent on his westernising, wanted his male population to conform to the vogue.

Succeeding sovereigns continued and even extended the tax until it was finally abolished after the death of Peter III in 1762. The tax caused the issue of special gold tokens, which have become prized by collectors. They are very rare for large numbers of them were destroyed by the tax was abolished.

It is expected that the men of Canterbury will take little trouble with their beards once

AMERICA'S YOUNGEST AIR BOSS

New boss of the American Air Forces in Europe, Lieut.-General Lauris Norstad, at 43 is the youngest three-star general in service. In Washington he is known as "the bright young man of the Air Corps."

Norstad is of Scandinavian descent, part Swedish, part Norwegian. His father was a Lutheran minister.

A blond six-footer, he is said to be a brilliant planner and administrator. His fun apart from the Air Corps, is fishing.

His 12-year-old daughter, Kristin, is a talented horse-woman.

Mrs Norstad, in her mid-thirties, met her future husband in Hawaii where she was born. They married there. She designs and makes all her own clothes.

COULD WE BEAT THE ATOM BOMBERS?

COULD Britain survive attacks by atom-carrying strato-jet bombers?

Exercise Emperor, just finished, the biggest air defence test ever held in Britain, suggests that our chances are improving. Here is the situation in question and answer form.

Q: How have the problems of air defence changed since 1940?

A: Bombers are four times faster and fly twice as high. Destructive power of bombs is incalculably greater. The old policy of attrition, which won the Battle of Britain when a small but steady percentage of enemy raiders was destroyed in every raid, is no longer acceptable. A high percentage must be shot down before they reach their target.

How defence kept pace? In broadly speaking, yes. In Exercise Emperor a good percentage of the jet bombers, represented by Vampires from Germany, was intercepted before reaching the coast.

What is it like fighting at the tremendous heights of the jet age?

In order that fighters may live at such heights cockpits must be heated. They should get them,

be pressurised. A stray bullet can de-pressure a plane instantly. If that happens at 45,000ft., an airman's blood would actually boil. He would die in three seconds.

So far no answer has been found to this problem.

We must also find an answer to the problem of clothing. Fighter pilots on stand-by must often sit in their cockpits

and fast, U.S. fighters have had them for a long time.

Another trouble of stratosphere interception is that at over 40,000ft. it is impossible to pilot planes flying more than about 2½ miles away.

Because there is no dust in the sky at that height, there is no refraction and no light is reflected from the surfaces of hunted planes. As I am told that

small radar sets may be fitted to fighters to help our pilots see the enemy under those conditions.

Is radar keeping pace with war-plane development?

Yes. Radar defence is still undermanned, but technical development has progressed. Radar detection of jet raiders in Exercise Emperor was good.

But the Air Ministry must swiftly close the gaps in our radar defences.

Can Fighter Command compete as well at night as by day?

The standard of training flying is higher than ever, and

night fighters produced good results. But the flow of all-weather and night fighters into R.A.F. squadrons is too slow.

Are our fighter pilots led by men who have practical experience of flying in the jet age?

At last they are. Fighter Command during the exercise a "replacment" war pilots of all time, has a relentless rule. It is "Leadership from the cockpit and not from the office."

When I was at Fighter Command during the exercise a pilot who had been engaged in a stratospheric dog-fight with long-range, escort fighters—a new development in jet-fighting.

The pilot was Air Vice-Marshal Tom Pike, who commands the group which defends London and the South of England, and is a Major with his squadrons—a thing unheard of in the last war.

And so he can form his own impression of new problems which arise and back his judgment with many years of Service experience.

It is not a depressing survey, Fighter Command has some great leaders, fine pilots, and first-class planes. There is an atmosphere of keenness and urgency.

If the Government hands out the equipment, and if recruiting maintains its progress, we shall sleep safe in our beds.

(London Express Service)

By HUGH DUNDAS



SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



WOMANSENSE

Coloured Floorings For Your Home

By ELEANOR ROSS

THE possibility of getting colour on the floor is growing in importance in modern decorating schemes. Carpets and rugs are all very nice for some rooms, say many of the young moderns, but we want something else. So they go in for asphalt, rubber and linoleum tiles. These, in addition to being long-wearing, easy to clean and maintain, come in so many colours and variations that offer unlimited appeal and variations.

One of the best things about tile flooring is that it may be installed with ease. With proper directions, some simple tools, patience, and a few hours to spare, almost any handy person with a good eye for a straight line can do a bang-up job on brightening a dull room. One maker of asphalt tiles has put out a clever kit complete with a knife, awl, spreader for the adhesive, and cord and chalk with which to make the guide lines. Clever instructions have been worked out.

First Step

The first step is to find the room centre and mark it by stretching out a string rubbed with chalk. It is well to make one or more checks of the measurements, to make sure that the centre is really the centre. Once this has been established, the next step is to apply the adhesive with a hand trowel, covering half the floor, and leaving it to dry until it becomes sticky. Take time and allow the adhesive to really be thoroughly dry before attempting to lay tiles. The tiles must be carefully laid close together, always working from the centre of the room out to the walls.

To do a perfect job each tile must be lowered carefully into position into the adhesive. So many people tackling the job have failed because they slid the tiles into position. In doing this there is a danger of the adhesive oozing up and getting on the top surface.

When half the floor is completed, the adhesive may be applied on the other half of the chalk line, and the same process repeated. After a few days when the tiles are firmly set, the floor may be washed with warm, neutral soapsuds and finished with two coatings of emulsion wax. With regular waxings, up-keep is easy, and then on. These floors are especially nice for informal rooms, for porches, dens, playrooms and hobby rooms and ideal for rooms for youngsters.



Silk plaid evening dress with shoulder-wide collar.



Navy taffeta dress worn with matching bolero.

PLAIN for JOAN

HAVE you ever heard of Joan Rice?

You will. For Joan, who a year ago was a waitress in a Cornet House, was spotted by a talent scout, given a small part in "One Wild Out," and now has the lead rôle opposite Dirk Bogarde in "The Blackmailer."

But Joan is not merely a beauty because she is beautiful and can act, but because she has a true sense of values.

In her wardrobe to-day hangs a £3 10s. brown wool dress and a £6 tweed coat both quite at home beside the type of clothes that make their appearance at glamorous film premieres.

Joan's two dress rules are "dress young" and "dress simply." That is why she will never wear thick avoids frills, prefers short evening

addresses to long ones and never falls into the youthful error of dressing with too much sophistication. She likes plain things.

She collects sweaters. Has a room-closet in different colours and materials and often off-sets them with scarves knotted sailor-fashion at the neck, or with the ends pinned on to one shoulder.

She likes the new fashion for wide-collars and for short sleeves. The button out beyond the shoulders. Both widen the shoulders and make the waist look smaller.

Her two favourite evening dresses have these wide collars. One is in tulle with big diamond squares in black and dark blue, the other is a silk plaid with a collar that can button across.

Joan is a plain girl. Her only suit is in a fine tartan wool. Her only hat is a neat little black one with a round pleated skirt.

Edna McKenna



Oatmeal jumper with Paisley scarf.

Effective Treatments For Birthmarked Babies

By H. N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

THE child with a conspicuous red birthmark across its face presents a very real problem to both the parents and the physician, particularly if it occurs in a girl. Parents are naturally eager to get rid of such blemishes as soon as possible, but the physician may advise a policy of wait-and-see because some of these marks may tend to disappear as the baby grows older.

Birthmarks are known technically as angiomas and are usually present at birth, though they sometimes develop later on. All are made up of a collection of blood vessels, though some are flat and others are raised above the skin to form a sort of blood tumor.

So far, science has had little success in dealing with the type of birthmark known as the "port wine stain" which forms a large purple area on the skin. Other such growths, however, respond to treatment and should always receive attention when they extend into the mouth or eyes.

Satisfactory Results

Cutting them out, of course, is the quickest way to obtain a cure and the results are usually satisfactory. Whether or not the growth should be removed surgically will depend upon its locale. Large angiomas can seldom be satisfactorily removed in this way.

X-ray treatments are widely employed and are effective to a large degree when properly used. However, it is suggested that this form of treatment should not be employed until the child has reached two years of age. Such treatment should be avoided on the scalp, around the eyes, lips, breasts and sex organs, because of possible harmful effects on these structures.

Another form of treatment is the application of solid carbon dioxide. This is a substance that freezes the growth and speeds up its disappearance. A great deal of skill is required in carrying out this treatment so as not to produce a great deal of scarring.

Injectons Given

A form of treatment which seems to be successful in most cases is the injection of sclerosant.

Use Vacuum Cleaner For Clothes Care

A GOOD vacuum cleaner earns its keep, of course, in the usual course of cleaning the house, plus the use of it for cleaning draperies, dusting lamp shades and books, and even spraying wax on the floors.

But it can be a wonderful help in caring for your clothes, too. Use it de-moing time, for a really thorough job.

Use it for restoring the inside of hand-bags to their original pristine daintiness. There's nothing like it for getting rid of the last vestige of dust, loose tobacco and the like that inexplicably accumulate in the folds of a bag, or the corners of luggage.

Use it for a thorough brushing of clothes—particularly your coats and hats. And if there's a dog or a cat in the family, run it right out and over a vacuum with the proper attachment, and you'll never have to worry about house-keeping. There's nothing like a vacuum cleaner for removing

ing or scarring materials, such as sodium borohydride. This treatment is easily carried out and the procedure is in no way dangerous. For example, in a group of 233 patients, good results were obtained in two-thirds of them, and, in all but one out of ten, the results were fairly good. This method of treatment has no advantage insofar as speeding up the rate of removal of the growth is concerned, but it usually results in fewer scars. The results are best when the patient is treated early in life and the growth has been present for only a short time. The poorest results are obtained in those growths about the face and mouth.

When such a growth is present, it is advisable that it be carefully studied by a specialist who will determine the best method of treatment. In all instances, the earlier the treatment is given, the better will be the result.

Accessories Of Velvet



To complement the wardrobe.

By GRACE THORNCLIFFE

BLACK velvet is here to accent your autumn wardrobe and act in general as a nice introduction to the sartorial season. Black velvet is used for a gift to wear with almost any coloured suit. The little collar is especially useful for the head. A velvet scarf is also tucked into a suit or dress, or tied in an impressive bow. Caught with a jewelled pin on a dress it can do much for a simple yet elegant. A stone-studded scarf looks a bright touch to a small black velvet hat. And when you have a velvet hat, you must have a velvet bag.



Favourite Dessert in Australia

"ONE of the most popular desserts in Australia" is lemon pancakes, remarked the Chef, studying a restaurant menu. "Shall we try them, Madame, in the interest of the science of cookery?"

I laughed; the Chef finds so many excuses for getting off his reducing diet.

Sections of Lemon Of course we ordered them. They were served three on a plate with two sections of lemon. You sprinkled a little sugar, squeezed over the lemon juice, and enjoyed a delightful dessert.

These pancakes are made in the European manner, Madame, without any baking powder. The eggs make them light. They are the same type of pancakes I often use to make "Crepes Suzette."

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

A Noise From the Bookshelf

—Shadows Hear It in the Middle of the Night—

By MAX TRELL

HANID, the shadow-girl with the turned-about name, suddenly sat up in the corner of the room where she had been sleeping, and listened. After a minute or two she turned and woke up her brother Knarf, who was sleeping beside her.

"What's the matter? What did you wake me up for?" Knarf said, rubbing his eyes.

"Shush! Just listen!" said Hanid. "Do you hear that noise?" Knarf sat quite still and listened. "It sounds like a lot of people shouting," he finally said. "Coming from the bookshelf."

Across the Room

They both tip-toed across the room. Except for a bit of moonlight coming in through the window the room was quite dark. When they reached the bookshelf, they both stopped to listen again. The shouting voices sounded more loudly and more clearly than before.

Suddenly Hanid said: "Knarf! It's coming from the Mother Goose Book!"

They both put their ears to the book. There was no doubt now that the shouting came from inside the pages of the book. They could even make out some of the shouted words. "Don't be afraid of him, men! Come on! Let's all rush at him together! Look out! Run! He's coming this way! Oh!"

Knarf and Hanid looked at each other. "A lot of men must be fighting some kind of terrible animal," said Hanid.

"Maybe a dragon!" said Knarf.

Then they both made themselves small (for shadows can make themselves any size they please), and hurriedly crawled inside the Mother Goose Book.

The next moment they found themselves at the edge of a little forest.

It was a strange sight. A crowd of little men, some fat, some thin, some bald, some knock-kneed, some with glasses in front of their eyes, some with their hats on, were all rushing around a small, fat, round man who was stuck out of its shell, and was moving slowly along the ground. Every time the little men, they all tumbled out of its way in flight, getting all mixed up with each other in a tangle of arms and legs, and shouting at the top of their voices.

The little men—as Knarf and Hanid laughed—and returned to their Hanid quickly saw—were all room, and went back to sleep.



"We're trying to kill that beast," the tallers explained.

armed with yardsticks, pins, needles and thimbles. "They're the four-and-twenty tailors!" cried Knarf. At this the tallers suddenly spotted Knarf and Hanid and came running over to them, all out of breath.

Wild Boast

"We're trying to kill that terrible wild beast!" several of the tallers explained. They all tried to hide behind Hanid's dress as, at that moment, the small turned and started moving slowly toward where Knarf and Hanid were standing.

"Why you silly little frightened things!" said Hanid. "There's nothing to be afraid of!"

"It's only a small," said Knarf. But the tallers all shivered with fright. "Look at those sharp horns! Help! Save us!"

Knarf put them all on the branch of a tree. Then he went right up to the small. The tallers all yelled: "Watch out! She'll kill you! O-oh!"

But Knarf simply laughed and sat astride the small's shell. He leaned over and took hold of the small's horns and slowly he got off her shell and watched her until she disappeared among the trees.

"All right! You're safe now!" he called up to the tallers. "You can come down now!"

Hanid and Knarf helped the four-and-twenty tallers down off the tree again. "We're extremely grateful to you," a fat little tailor said, shaking Knarf.

Hanid and Knarf had never don't know what might have happened to us if you two brave persons hadn't come along!"

But Knarf and Hanid only voices. The little men—as Knarf and Hanid laughed—and returned to their Hanid quickly saw—were all room, and went back to sleep.

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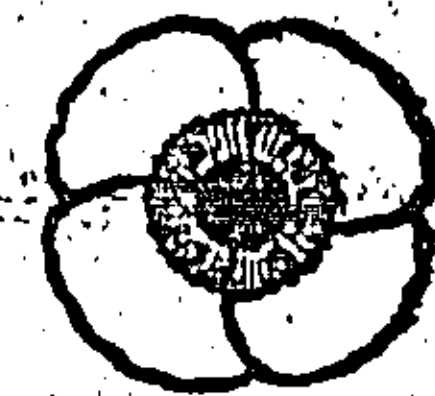
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REMEMBRANCE DAY

Remembrance Day is dedicated to those in the Services who fought so gallantly and endured so much between 1914/18 and 1939/45. It is also an occasion when Britons in distant parts of the Empire and foreign lands turn their thoughts to the Mother Country and feel that they share that great tradition which she has created and so splendidly maintained throughout the centuries.

It is now more necessary than ever before to secure your generous support for Earl Haig's Fund for the Disabled of the two World Wars. Their need is great, and the Committee of the British Legion feel that you would wish to be prominently identified in the endeavour to alleviate the distress of so noble a band of physical sufferers.

Poppies will be sold on Saturday.

11th November.

Remembrance Day will be celebrated

on 12th November.

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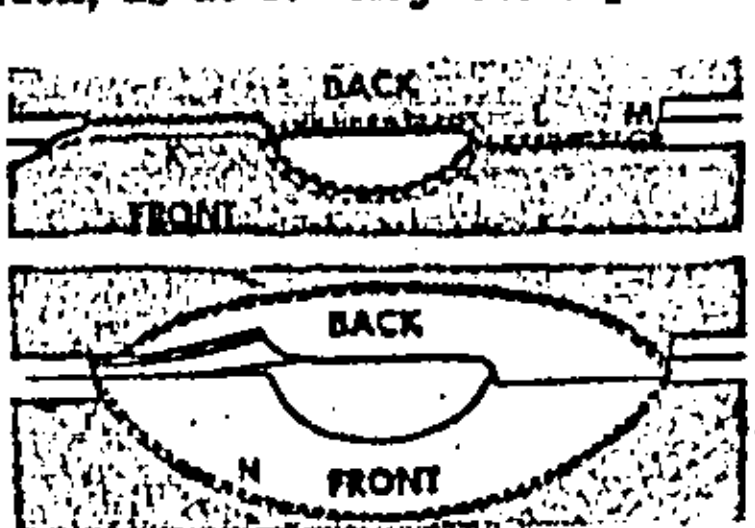
Your Sewing Scrapbook

by Mary Brooks-Picken

Easy-to-Make Jersey Blouse



Material for Facings From cut-off end piece, cut facings for front and back of neck, as at J. Lay these pieces



FASHION has plucked jersey blouses right in the first seat in her front row of favourites, and it's good, too, because the favoured types are practical, comfortable, inexpensive and flattering.

Straighten Both Ends

To cut, straighten both ends. Lay tube out, one fold toward you. From A measure shoulder to waist length plus 1" for B. A to B is 1/2 armhole plus 3" to right of C. For E measure in from upper left corner this same distance.

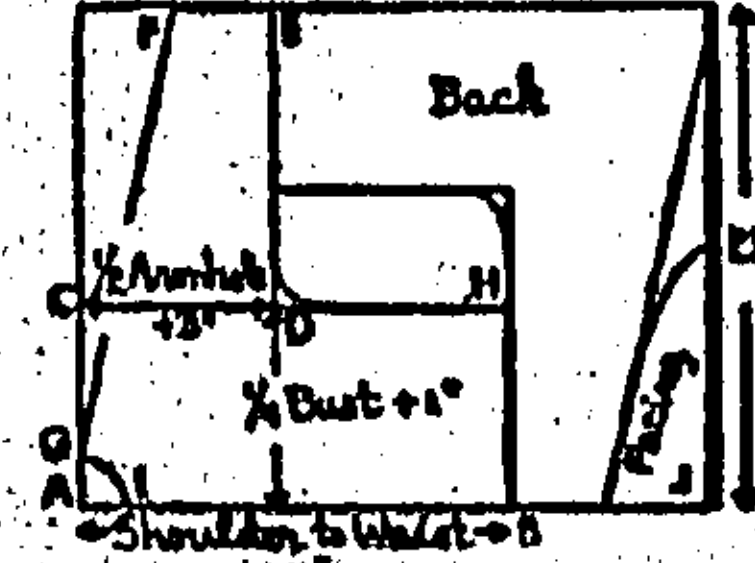
F is 1/2 wrist plus 3" to left of E. For G measure up from A 1/8 inch plus 1/2". It is same amount to right of A. Make front neck curve from G to I.

Draw Underarm Line

Form the sleeve by drawing a line F to G. E to D. Draw underarm line straight from D to H. Connect H with B. Cut I to G, G to F. Cut E around to F, curving underarm as shown, then H to B. This will give you front of blouse. Lay this over back piece, folded, collar open, and cut same except collar open, and cut same except collar open, and cut same except collar open.

on, right side of facing to right side of blouse. Stitch a piece to neck front and back. Stitch front facing to shoulder opening, making seam in line with shoulder seam, as at K.

Stitch back piece on, making 1/4" seam on each side, as at L. This so back will extend under edge of front on each side of neck and make seams appear



continuous. Clip back shoulder seam, as at M, and clip seam edges on curves as shown.

Turn Outside Edge

Bring facing to wrong side. Turn outside edge under, and stitch free of blouse, as in N. When pressed, it will hold in place, even without tacking stitches. Clip underarm seam at curve, then bottom edge of blouse, using narrowest possible hem. Turn edge M at bottom of blouse, and clip seam edges on curves as shown.

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IS ANOTHER WORLD WATCHING US? . . . CHAPTER FIVE

Chilean Navy reports it has seen and photographed 'saucers' in the Antarctic

THE most remarkable, and perhaps the most significant report of discs came from a Chilean naval base, the base which Chile keeps right down on the continent of Antarctica to claim her right to that desolate hub of polar land.

we are both experienced pilots and we're not easily fooled."

Certainly, not by the fact that something was there. But did it show its "port-clearance papers," did it tell them it was made on earth, or where on earth it was made? Of course it didn't.

Stories grew

Commander Augusto Orrego reported that the discs had been wheeling above his most desolate station. It was he said, during the bright Antarctic night.

"They were one above the other, turning at tremendous speeds! There may be something very important in that particular observation. Why, will be suggested later.

Commander Orrego added: "We have photographs to prove what we say" and then added further the sad abstraction, "but they are the property of the Chilean Navy and not at present for publication."

Then came March and that was the day for the town of Farmington, New Mexico. Scores of people witnessed the show.

It began at 10.30 a.m. and lasted till 11.30 a.m.—good time of day and long space of time for seeing—and plenty to see—both seen and seen.

The "seen" were discs and they shot in singles and also in covens over the town, at prodigious speeds.

Mass of discs

The advertising manager of the Farmington Daily Times, who was with five business men, saw with them a mass of these discs go over. They tended to "flutter."

Then other spectators—for scores were now on the watch—saw one come over low and it was red—an unusual saucer complexion.

Boddy, the advertising manager, said he and his friends thought there were no less than a hundred craft in the flock they saw go over.

The red saucer, which was the only one that was thought to be at a moderate height, was said, observers vouched, to have got from horizon to horizon in three seconds.

On the day of the equinox, to mark the beginning of the summer side of things, an air-liner crew near Stuttgart, Arkansas, saw a disc, remarkable for the fact that, as it pulled round in a grand curve—which would have blacked-out any human inside it—pinked a blue-white light. Was it signalling?

Glow-glare

It had ports on its lower side, and they had that odd, canny, glow-glare that we have met before in the Chiles case, when the great black tube rumbled past him and his colleagues as they piloted their passenger plane.

On this latter case, the two observers, Captain Adams and First Officer Anderson, both made statements. They both added to their report their opinion, given as a conviction, "firmly believe the flying saucer we saw was 'where,' experimental-type aircraft—not a visitor from outer space."

Well, report is one thing and belief arising from an external inspection is another. "We know that the force has denied that there is anything in this flying saucer business," but these saucer stories. Now, as

And so the stories grew, increasing in numbers, as the days increased in length and the chances of upper-air observation improved.

The Californian coast had a fine crop. At Laguna Beach, a well-known seaside resort, a covey was seen to go over and, as usual, turn out to sea and there go from sight.

When the dean of U.S. science editors was asked in May what he thought of the saucers, and was reminded that in the summer of 1947 he had put them down in the big waste-paper basket of unsubstantiated anomalies, labelled hallucination, he smiled and allowed the evidence was now good enough to haul up the saucers again out of that oubliette.

He thought they were a secret weapon.

To the rather innocent rejoinder of his guest, "But that has been so strongly denied," he smiled again. "You know we of the news world have a phrase for that sort of thing," he said. "We call it corroborative denial!"

Granted that we cannot resist the evidence that very strange craft do ride the skies and have been seen to manoeuvre by thousands of perfectly sane, informed and critically minded witnesses, where do they come from?

Queer facts

For we can't really hope to settle what they are, till we can track down their base.

And, among all the queer facts that we have to hold in our minds while thinking on this super-queer question, we must keep on remembering that though so many people have seen them, and been fairly close to them, no one has yet actually come up with them. No one has seen one land, for sure. No one has touched one.

Do they never come to rest?

Let us, as we must, start at home and work outwards, stopping the moment that we can in honesty draw rein with all objections reasonably met.

We must first ask—Are these craft home products? Most of the expert witnesses who have viewed them have not been able to get away from that base. They saw the things, they saw their astounding performance and power; but they could not stretch their minds to leave the earth or even their own country.

It blinked

That Dean of Science Editors could not think the objects were not home products.

The same is the considered judgment of the famous case of March 22, 1950, when Captain Adams and First Officer Anderson saw a saucer over Arkansas.

They could see over 20 miles. They were at 2,000 feet. They took their time. Exactly, 9.29 p.m. The disc was in view for 30 seconds. The thing had no exhaust or vapour trail.

Till then, they had mocked these saucer stories. Now, as

they declared in their statement, they just had to realise this at least was true.

And there were the other features belonging to the "species"—the strangest, strongest blue light they had ever seen; but in this case it blinked rapidly at the top of the saucer.

The pilots blinked their landing lights hoping it would blink back. But it was as non-committal as all seem to be. Nor did any kind of head or face appear at the line of glowing ports or windows that shone along its side.

Clear and open

Further, it showed its vast power of speed by swooping round the airliner with consummate ease. The pilots saw the line of its ports as the monster swept round in an amazing arc and went off—where?

Yet the pilots added after reporting all that: "We know the Air Force has denied that there is anything in this flying saucer business, but we believe firmly that it was a secret experimental type of aircraft."

How do they know this was a home product—why should they deny, contradict and indeed imply that the Air Force was not speaking truthfully when it denied that these were Air Force craft?

This part of their statement, any good juryman, any educated person sees at once is pure supposition tacked on to clear observation. It is natural enough, but, alas, natural behaviour is seldom if ever accurate, still less scientific.

The same kind of what we may call double-level report of clear and open statement and then close and unfounded conviction—comes with the interview given by Captain Robert Adickes, the T.W.A. pilot.

He, the members of his crew and the 19 passengers aboard all saw on the night of April 28, 1950, an object that for over five minutes flew alongside his plane.

Great wheel

He tried to approach it, but it veered. It kept about half a mile between itself and the passenger plane, and when Adickes turned his plane straight toward it, it made off with that easy bound with which these craft leap away. It doubled its pace, from 200 to 400 miles an hour, and let the passenger plane's company marvelling.

Adickes owned that till then he had been a mocker of saucer stories.

But now what was he to do? It was of that somewhat rare variety, the cherry red, comma-shaped and it chose to proceed—(as some of them clearly do when they like)—on its edge, like a great wheel rolling through the sky, end-on to the far-below earth.

Adickes did what all people who have had too great a shock to their common sense must do. He moved as little as he could and then clamped down, even though it was on grounds that the Air Force had said could not be taken. It was a home product—it was not a machine from Mars.

But having made some sort of patched-up peace with his own protesting common sense, Captain Adickes added, "Whoever is building these things, I think

they're dangerous flying around the airways. If one got out of control, it could cause an accident."

With that opinion, and of its vital importance, we can all agree. Indeed, that remark is crucial. It gives the strongest

By

Gerald Heard

noted British science writer of world repute, who was specially commissioned to investigate and report on every "Flying Saucer" known to have been seen.

possible support to the authorities' statements that they are not responsible for such dangerous behaviours.

Indeed, no one in their senses, no one on earth, would permit such a violation of human safety.

Experiment as you please and as you must, but who could ever entertain the thought that, when the utmost care is taken with an occasional rocket that it shall fall in the desert, frightfully swift craft would be permitted to charge about, unheralded unfrowned on the ever more crowded traffic lanes of the passenger airliners!

Masterly power

Need more be said to establish the double point—that these flying objects do exist, and their behaviour proves that they are not home products.

They are handled with masterly power by someone. But that someone, though able to avoid accidents so far—clearly does not know the stringent rules which alone make possible safe flight on our level, at our stage of development, with the still very rudimentary and dangerous planes in which we—poor humans in our first generation of flying knowledge—go up in the air and risk our lives.

And yet we are forced back on the evidence that "something" is up there. Perhaps there is no American whose general opinion on flying and flying machines is more respected than that of Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, first ace pilot himself in World War I, then a hero of some wonderful exploits in the last war and since then one of the most enterprising promoters and organisers of civilian flying services in the country.

Man of courage

He is a man of courage, good sense, enterprise, all in highest degree, and equally open-minded. He is now the active and most successful president of the big flying corporation, the Eastern Air Lines.

And he said straight out, without a moment's hesitation on June 11—when questioned in an interview at Indianapolis—"They're real! Too many good men who have seen them don't have hallucinations."

But he added: "You can bet they belong to the United States Air Force. They're not

from Mars and not from Russia."

So we see here again, as long as the expert is speaking of the fact, the actual evidence, there he is definite and authoritative. But then he leaves the positive and takes to the dangerous ground of speculation and the dangerous side of the negative, saying what things can't be.

Of course, he says "You can bet." And, if you are the gambling sort, there's nothing you can't bet on. But in this matter we are looking and must look for that high and convincing probability, that meeting of all objections which at last permits us to say no other conclusion is more likely, no other explanation covers the evidence so well.

Great hazard

Granted then that we take and hold to the words of Authority, to the Air Force's statement that the discs are not their work—and we see this statement gains immense practical weight from the fact that such craft charging about in the passenger traffic air-lanes present a hazard to the lives of thousands, that no responsible profession (still less a Governmental authority) would ever take—what is the next step we must take, what is the next "Whence" that we must explore?

Before leaving the territory in which most of the sightings have been made—the area of the United States, south Canada, and north Mexico—we have to ask—however unlikely it may seem—could these craft be coming from this district?

Could they be sent up into the air and come to rest again—from some site within this vast territory? Could they be sent up by some association that was not public but private, not Governmental, but on its own?

Dismissed

It is hard to think of an example to illustrate such a strange possibility. But, for instance, if there were a body of men who thought that they could manage the world better than any one of the Governments of today, men who took with desperate seriousness the popular slogan "One World or None—might say a secret society in imitation of the old romantic secret societies—like the medieval Vehmgericht—set itself to build such a fleet as a first step to taking over world government?

The question has to be asked if we are to exhaust all possibilities. For in the past such secret societies have been very powerful and once or twice nearly decisive in world politics.

The proposal has, however, only to be made to be dismissed. This continent, the 48 States and their environs, are down over now day by day in every direction. Keen eyes are sweeping the ground of practically every square mile.

No one has ever seen a disc rising from the ground; no one has seen a disc "homing" on to the ground, making a landing and settling down. They have always concluded by disappearing up into the farthest sky out over the vast space of the Pacific.

Look outside

Naturally, then, as we can no longer hope to track them down on the ground, flying over which they have been most often seen—the United States—we are forced to look outside. Where?

Of course, many people said at once—far fewer do now—"Russia." Not as the old song says, "Beyond the Blue Horizon," but "Behind the Iron Curtain."

But if we do reason step by step, Russia as a source begins to wane. For this nerve-inspired, fear-provoked will-to-believe has to disregard tremendous obstacles.

"Granted that the Russians have planes utterly in advance of what we have—that is the first requirement. It is not at all probable.

Not enough

For it to be so, the Russians would have to have planned ahead of that of the United States. Just to have brilliant inventors is not enough.

These discs have been produced in such numbers that very big manufacturing plants must be turning them out in high quantity.

When Dr Grimm was permitted to visit Russia a year after the war to be able to answer those people who said: "We have given Russia much food, may we know how it was distributed?"—he made a very interesting report.

In that he said it was unbelievable to those who had not seen it, the terrible thoroughness of the destruction of plant made by the Germans through all the vast area of Russia, which they succeeded in overrunning.

He spoke, too, of how difficult it was for Russia to repair such ingenious eradication—how, for example, in the scientific wrecking of the great Dnieper, dynamo had been so blasted that those which could be repaired in Russia had to be sent right up to Leningrad.

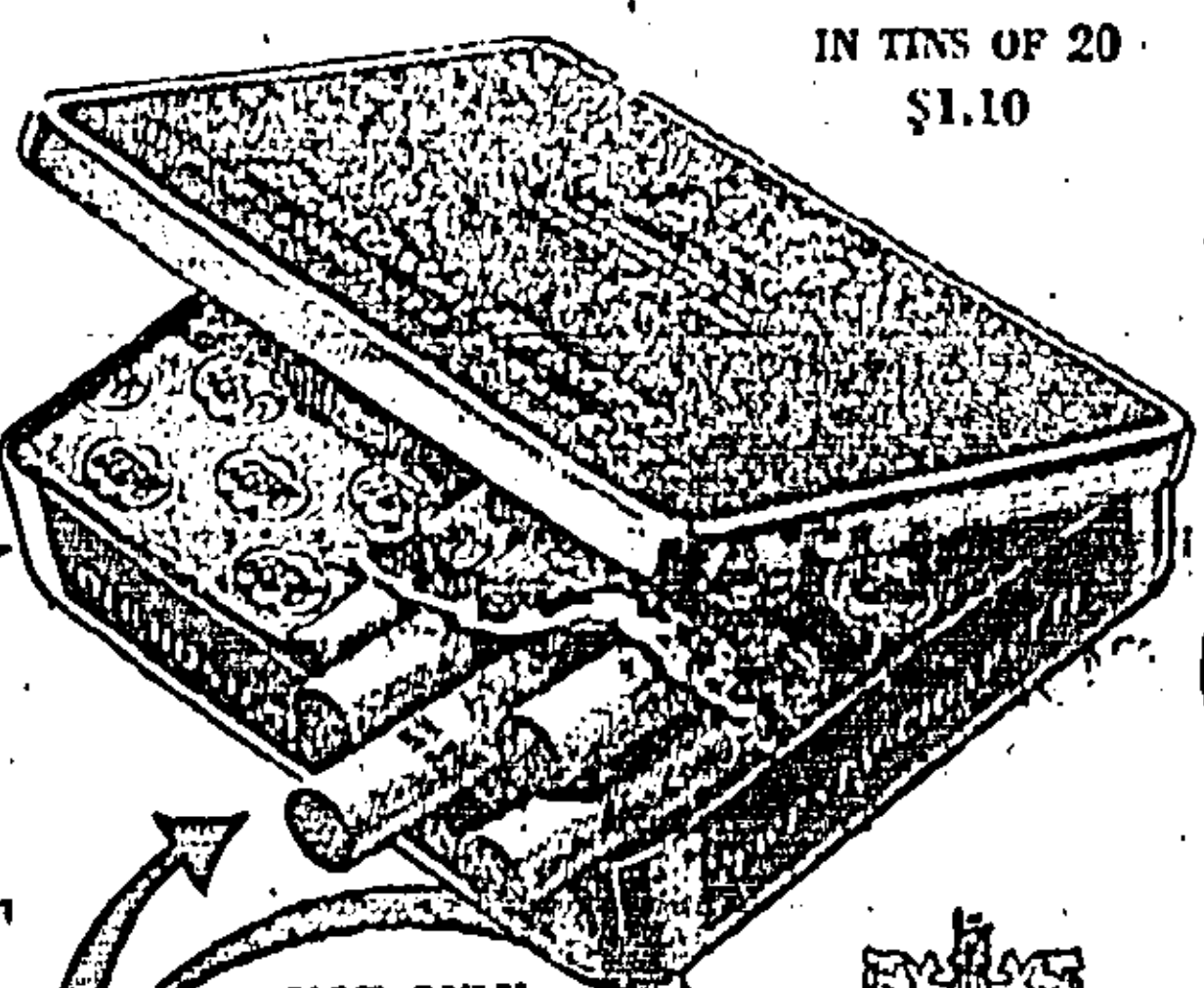
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(MORE TOMORROW)

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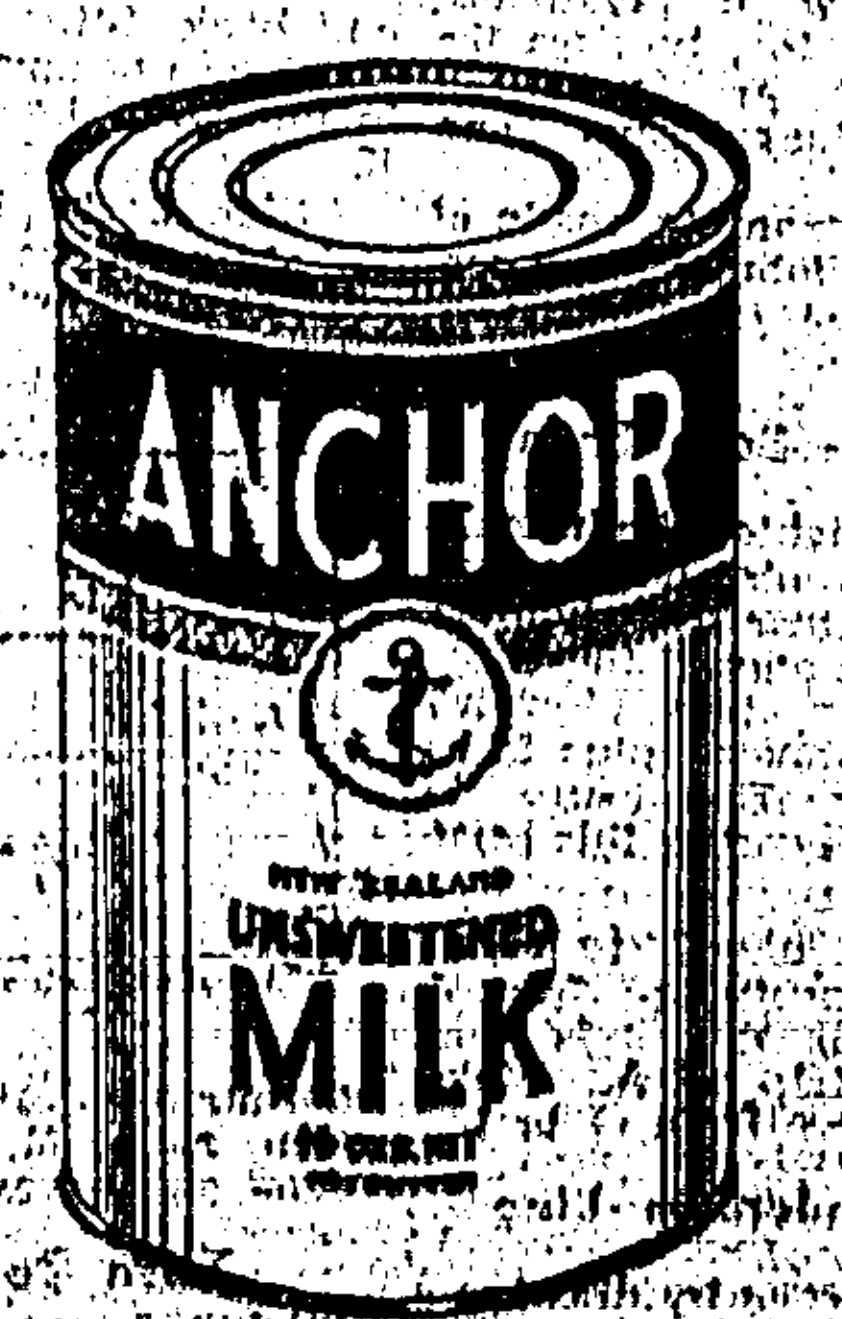
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LAKE CRAWFORD'S

CHURCHILL'S MEMOIRS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR



THE AUTHOR, WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, IN MILITARY UNIFORM. TAKEN DURING ONE OF HIS FREQUENT VISITS TO THE WAR FRONTS.

By the end of 1941 the U-boat fleet had grown to nearly 250, of which Adm. Doenitz could report nearly hundred operational, with a monthly addition of 5. At first our joint defenses, although much stronger than when we stood alone, proved unequal to the new assault upon what had now become much larger target. For seven months the U-boats ravaged American waters almost uncontrolled, and, in fact, almost brought us to the disaster of an indefinite prolongation of the war. Had we been forced to suspend, or even seriously to restrict for a time, the movement of shipping in the Atlantic, all our joint plans would have been arrested.

On Dec. 12 at a conference with the Fuehrer it was resolved to carry the U-boat war into American coastal waters. As many U-boats and several of the German commanders had been transferred to the Mediterranean, and as by Hitler's order Doenitz was also compelled to maintain a strong group in Norwegian and Arctic waters, only six U-boats of the larger 740-ton type were at first despatched. These left the Biscay ports between Dec. 18 and 30, with orders to penetrate the northern end of the coastal route between Newfoundland and New York, near the assembly ports of the homeward-bound convoys.

Attack spreads

Their success was immediate. By the end of January 31 ships of nearly 200,000 tons had been sunk off the United States and Canadian coast. Soon the attack spread southward off Hampton Roads and Cape Hatteras, and thence to the coast of Florida. The great sea highway seemed defenceless. American and British shipping along it, the precious tanker fleet moved in broken procession, to and from the oil ports of Venezuela and Mexico. The interruption of this traffic would affect our whole war economy and all fighting plans.

In the Caribbean Sea, amid a wealth of targets, the U-boats chose to prey chiefly on the tankers. Neutrals of all kinds were assailed equally with Allied ships. Week by week the scale of this massacre grew. In February the U-boat losses in the Atlantic rose to 71 ships, 384,000 tons, all but two of which were sunk in the American zone. This was the highest rate of loss which we had so far suffered throughout the war. It was soon to be surpassed.

Hitler obsessed

All this destruction, far exceeding anything known in this war though not reaching the catastrophic figures of the worst period of 1917, was caused by no more than twelve U-boats working in the area at one time. The protection afforded by the United States Navy for several months had been hopelessly inadequate. It was surprising indeed that during two years of the advance of total war towards the American continent more provision had not been made against this deadly onslaught. Under the President's policy of "all aid to Britain short of war" much had been done for us. We had acquired, the 50 old destroyers and the 10 American Revenue cutters. In exchange we had given the "Invincible" (West Indian) bases. But the vessels were now easily missed by our ally.

After Pearl Harbor the Pacific pressed heavily on the United States Navy. Still, with the information they had about the protective measures we had adopted, both before and during the struggle, it is remarkable that no plans had been made for "neutral" convoys for multiplying U-boat attacks. Neither had the Central Air Defense been developed. The losses might have been greater had the Germans sent their heavy bombers to raid the convoys.

that we intended to invade Northern Norway at an early date. With his powerful one-track mind he sacrificed the glittering chances in the Atlantic, and concentrated every available surface ship and many a precious U-boat in Norwegian waters. "Norway," he said, "is the zone of destiny in this war."

It was indeed, as the reader is aware, most important, but at this time the German opportunity lay in the Atlantic. In vain the admirals argued for a naval offensive. Their Fuehrer remained adamant, and his strategic decision was strengthened by the shortage of oil fuel. Already in January he had sent the Tirpitz, his only battleship, but the strongest in the world, to Trondheim.

Prime Minister to General Ismay, for C.O.S. Committee, 25 Jan., '42.

The presence of Tirpitz at Trondheim has now been known for three days. The destruction or even the crippling of this ship is the greatest event at sea at the present time. No other

to send almost all our torpedo-carrying aircraft to protect Egypt against potential overseas invasion. But all possible preparations were made to watch Brest and to attack any sortie with bomb and torpedo by air and sea.

Mines were also laid along the presumed route both in the Channel and near the Dutch coast. The Admiralty expected that the passage of the Dover Strait would be attempted by night; but the German admirals preferred to use darkness to their advantage when leaving Brest and run the Dover batteries in daylight. He sailed from Brest before midnight on the 11th.

The morning of the 12th was misty, and when the enemy ships were spotted the radar of our patrolling aircraft broke down. Our shore radar also failed to detect them. At the time we thought this an unlucky accident. We have learnt since the war that General Martini, the chief of the German radar, had made a careful plan. The German jamming, which had previously been fairly ineffective

fact useless. It was not until 11.25 a.m. that the Admiralty received the news. By then the escaping cruisers and their powerful air and destroyer escort were within 20 miles of Boulogne. Soon after noon the Dover batteries opened fire with their heavy guns, and the first striking force of five M.T.B.s immediately put to sea and attacked.

None returned

Six torpedo-carrying Swordfish aircraft from Manston, in Kent, led by Lieutenant-Commander Esmond (who had led the first attack on the Bismarck), set off without waiting for more than 10 Spitfires in support. The Swordfish, directly attacked by enemy fighters, discharged their torpedoes against the enemy, but at a heavy cost. None returned, and only five survivors were rescued. Esmond was awarded a posthumous V.C.

Successive waves of bombers and torpedo-bombers assailed the enemy till nightfall. There was much bitter and confused

course, and by the morning of the 13th all the German ships had reached home.

The news astonished the British public, who could not understand what appeared to them, not unnaturally, to be a proof of the German mastery of the English Channel. Very soon, however, we found out by our Secret Service, that both the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau had fallen victims to our air-laid mines. It was six months before the Scharnhorst was capable of service, and the Gneisenau never appeared again in the war. This, however, could not be made public, and national wrath was vehement.

To allay complaints an official inquiry was held, which reported the publishable facts. Viewed in the after-light and in its larger aspects the episode was highly advantageous to us.

Prime Minister to President, 17 Feb., '42.

The naval position in home waters and the Atlantic has been definitely eased by the retreat of the German naval forces from Brest. From there they threatened all our English-bound convoys, enforcing two battleship escorts. Their squadron could also move either on to the Atlantic trade routes or into the Mediterranean. We would far rather have it where it is than where it was. Our bomber effort, instead of being dispersed, can now be concentrated on Germany.

Secret session

It was not until more than two months later that the Secret Session of April 23 enabled me to tell the salient facts to the House of Commons.

Most people thought the passage of these ships through the Channel very astonishing and very alarming. They could have broken south and perhaps got into the Mediterranean. They could have gone out into the Atlantic as commerce raiders.

They could have gone north about and tried to reach their own home waters by the Norwegian fjords. But the one way which seemed impossible to the general public was that they should come up the Channel and through the Straits of Dover.

I will therefore read an extract from the Admiralty appreciation which was written on Feb. 2, ten days before the cruisers broke out, and when their exercises and steam trials and the arrival of escorting German destroyers showed what they had in mind:

Less risk

At first sight this passage up the Channel appears hazardous for the Germans. It is probable, however, that their heavy ships are not fully efficient they would prefer such passage, relying for their security on their destroyers and aircraft, which are efficient, and knowing full well that we have no heavy ships with which to oppose them in the Channel. We might well therefore find the two battleships and the 8-inch cruiser, with five large and five small destroyers also may 20 fighters constantly overhead (with reinforcements within call), proceeding up-Channel.

Taking all factors into consideration, it appears that the German ships can pass east up the Channel with much less risk than they will incur if they attempt an ocean passage to Norway, and as it is considered the Germans will evade danger until they are fully worked up, the Channel passage appears to be their most probable direction if and when they leave Brest.

This quotation of what the Naval Staff had written before the event made, as I expected, an impression upon the House which no subsequent explanations could ever have done.

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(MORE TOMORROW)

BOOK FOUR: "THE HINGE OF FATE" Chapter 5

The War At Sea: U-boat Successes

target is comparable to it. She cannot have ack-ack (anti-aircraft) protection comparable to Brest or the German home ports. If she were even only crippled, it would be difficult to take her back to Germany.

No doubt it is better to wait for moonlight for a night attack, but moonlight attacks are not comparable with day attacks. The entire naval situation throughout the world would be altered, and the naval command in the Pacific would be regained.

The whole strategy of the war turns at this point on this ship, which is holding, four times the number of British capital ships paralysed, to say nothing of the two new American battleships retained in the Atlantic.

Defensive policy

As part of his defensive policy, Hitler had determined to recall to their home ports the battle-cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, which had been blockaded in Brest for nearly a year, and were, at the same time, a serious menace to our ocean convoys. This decision led to an incident which caused, at the time, so much commotion and outcry in England that it requires a digression here.

On the night of Feb. 11 the two battle-cruisers, with the cruiser Prinz Eugen, escaped from Brest and successfully made the passage of the English Channel to regain the shelter of their home ports. Owing to the very serious losses we had suffered in the Mediterranean during the winter and the temporary disablement of our whole Eastern Fleet, we had been forced, as I have stated in the previous volume,

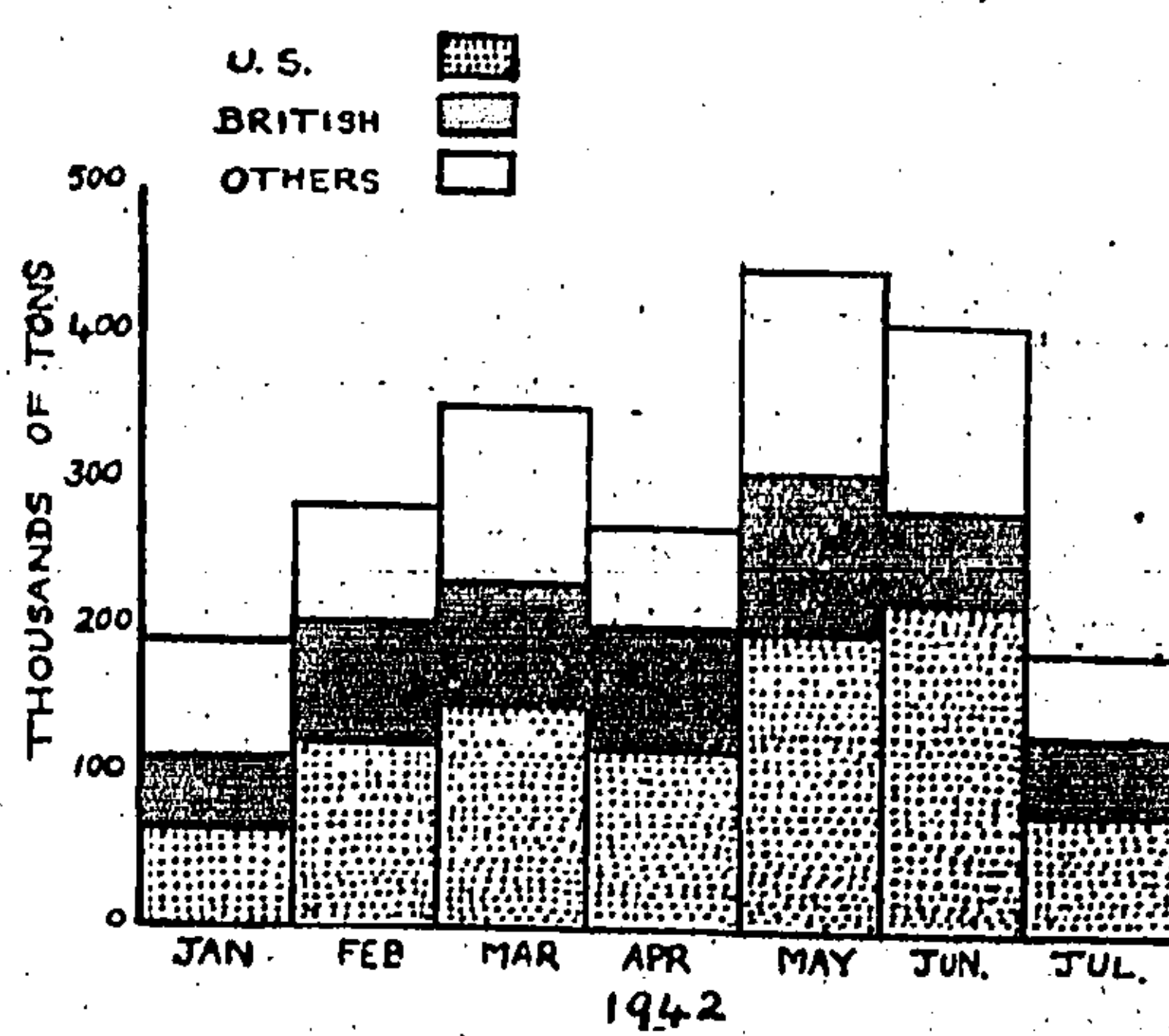
tive was invigorated by the addition of much new equipment, but in order that nothing should be suspicious on the vital day the new jammers were brought into operation gradually, so that the jamming should appear only a little more vicious each day. Our operators therefore did not complain unduly, and nobody suspected anything unusual.

By Feb. 12, however, the jamming had grown so strong that our sea-watching radar was in

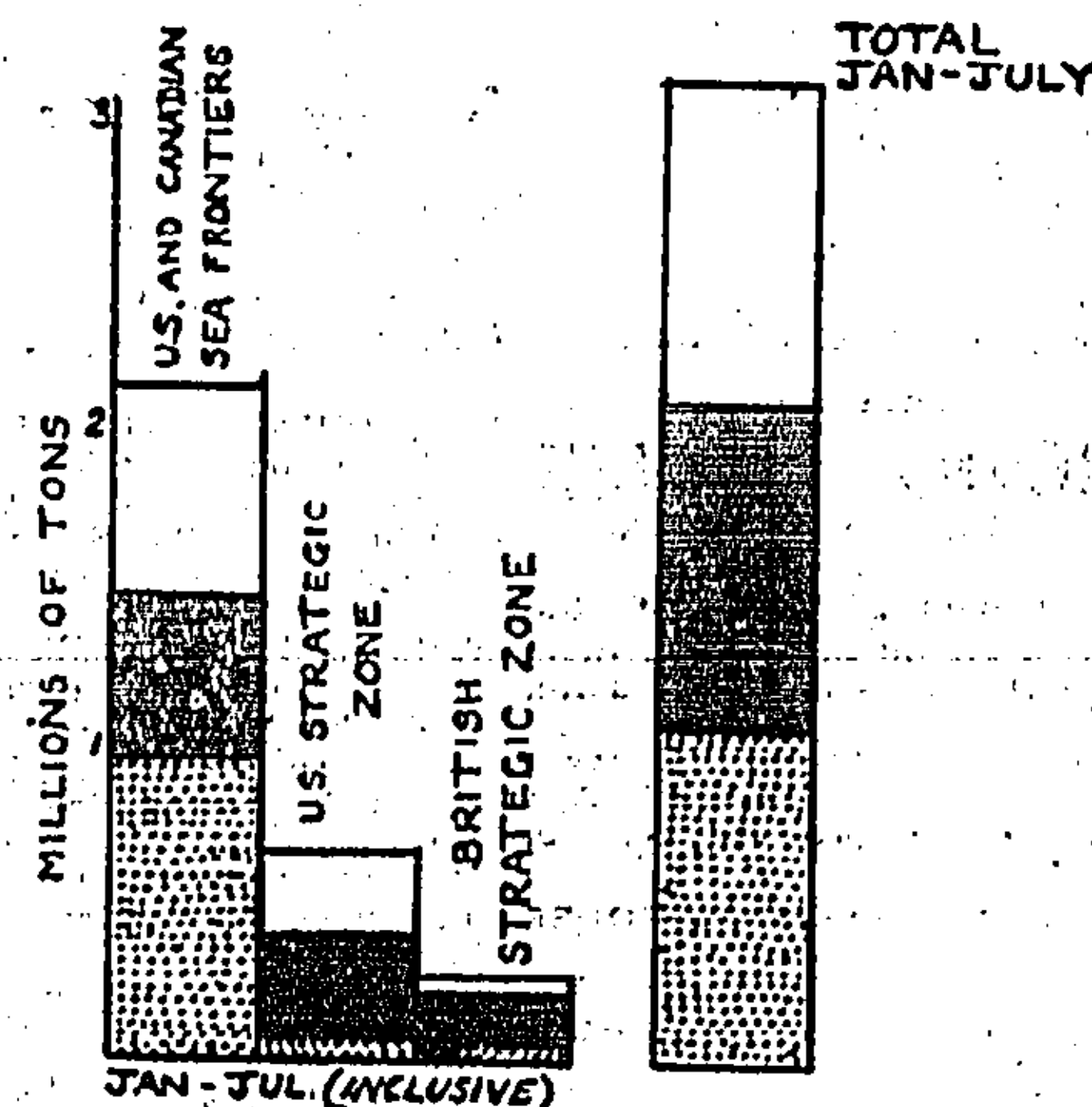
fighting with the German fighters, in which we suffered more severe losses than the enemy with his superior numbers. When the German cruisers were off the Dutch coast at about 3.30 p.m. five destroyers from Harwich pressed home an attack, firing their torpedoes at about 3,000 yards under tremendous fire. Nevertheless, unscathed either by the Dover batteries or the torpedo attacks, the German squadron held its

LOSSES BY U-BOAT JAN-JULY 1942

WITHIN U.S. AND CANADIAN SEA FRONTIERS (300 MILES FROM COASTS OF AMERICA)



ATLANTIC OCEAN



UNTAMABLE STAFFORD HAS BEEN 'FINISHED' BEFORE

By TREVOR EVANS

WHEN the Prime Minister announced that Sir Stafford Cripps was going out of public life he added that perhaps it was 'only for a year. It is easy to understand Mr Attlee's hope.

Cripps has been "finished"—physically and politically—before.

More than 30 years ago he collapsed through overwork in running a Government sulphuric acid plant near Chester. Doctors said there was no hope for him.

In two years he was busy again.

His defiance

ELEVEN years ago he was expelled from the Socialist Party for his defiance in demanding a Popular Front of Socialists, Independent Labour Party members and Communists.

His critics said he was finished politically. Another two years and he was British Ambassador in Moscow. Although that interlude was probably the least successful chapter of his public life, it

led Cripps back to the Ministerial status he kept until last month. Sir Stafford, scientist, lawyer, politician, and Minister, and a front ranker in them all, National Government in 1931, has managed more than any other to keep his feet on the ground. He has been a constant presence in the Government since 1931.

the "Iron Chancellor," the dictator of Britain's economic life in the period of postwar recovery. The author of the wage freeze. The man who lived on carrots and lettuce.

And in recent years he looked the part. Every time he smiled it seemed an effort. It gave many of us an uncomfortable warning of health troubles ahead.

Yet many people gained a vague sense of assurance by having a man like Cripps at the Treasury. Brains, personal probity, and a deep sense of moral values—all are his.

But Cripps was relentlessly a politician. Until the war, oddity enough, he had a reputation inside his own party of being a bad politician.

It was freely said that Sir Stafford did not understand the working classes. The trades unions had little time for him because he was an intellectual. Ernest Bevin encouraged this impression by attacking Cripps bitterly for failing to back the Socialist Party executive's decision on sanctions against Italy. That was in the middle thirties.

His speeches

During the "unhappy" interlude the Socialist Party started to rehabilitate him by recalling that he had refused Ramsey MacDonald's invitation to join the National Government in 1931. He had managed more than any other to keep his feet on the ground. He has been a constant presence in the Government since 1931.

This time it was over his inflammatory speeches in the House of Commons.

"We shall have to overcome opposition, from Buckingham Palace."

"James Maxton and Harry Pollitt should be the leaders of the Labour movement today."

"Every possible effort should be made to stop recruiting for the Armed Forces."

The more orthodox Socialist leaders of the thirties were convinced that Sir Stafford was untamable. That is why they turned Cripps down when he appealed against his expulsion to the Socialist Party conference at Southampton in 1939.

His return

HIS return to the party shortly before the conference at Blackpool on the eve of the triumphant 1945 election was an embarrassing business for Sir Stafford—and for many of the leaders on the platform.

But the Left Wing constituency delegates gave him a warm welcome because, they

said, he had never "deviated from fundamental Socialism."

Cripps, reborn, was very different from the violent tub-thumper who had slumped out in 1939. This time he was the authoritative, self-assured statesman. He showed these rather forbidding qualities in his two years at the Board of Trade.

But they did not blossom fully to the public gaze until he took over from Hugh Dalton at the Treasury in 1947.

That the Cripps frame has endured so long the strain of office is a tribute to the jolly happy private life of Sir Stafford and Lady Cripps. They married when he was 22 and she was 20.

It was a "toss up" between science and the law. The law won, though Sir Stafford had been practising only a year when he took a Red Cross ferry to France.

It was there that he contracted the intestinal trouble, which compelled him to become a vegetarian.

I asked Cripps once how he came to be a landed family, and reputedly earning £20,000

a year as leader at the Bar—had turned Socialist.

Promptly and simply he answered: "Because of my religion."

I recall hearing him discuss the complaint that, when he invited "comrades" down to his country estate at Fiddins, in Gloucestershire, he embarrassed them by dressing for dinner. This, he said, was not true but was "frustration" he usually dressed for himself.

He added: "I always have done and to change my habits would have implied that I was 'playing down' to other people. I came into this party as I am, and I stay that way."

His 'clan'

SIR STAFFORD never had a reputation as an internal political intriguer. But he helped very greatly in creating another form of "line-up" which is a distinctive feature of the Socialist Administration.

It is what might be called the "clan" system, where senior Ministers command the affection and loyalty of a number of junior Ministers.

Stafford has been a mighty clan chief. At one time or another he has commanded the support of at least six reigning Ministers—Aneurin Bevan and George Stanger among them.

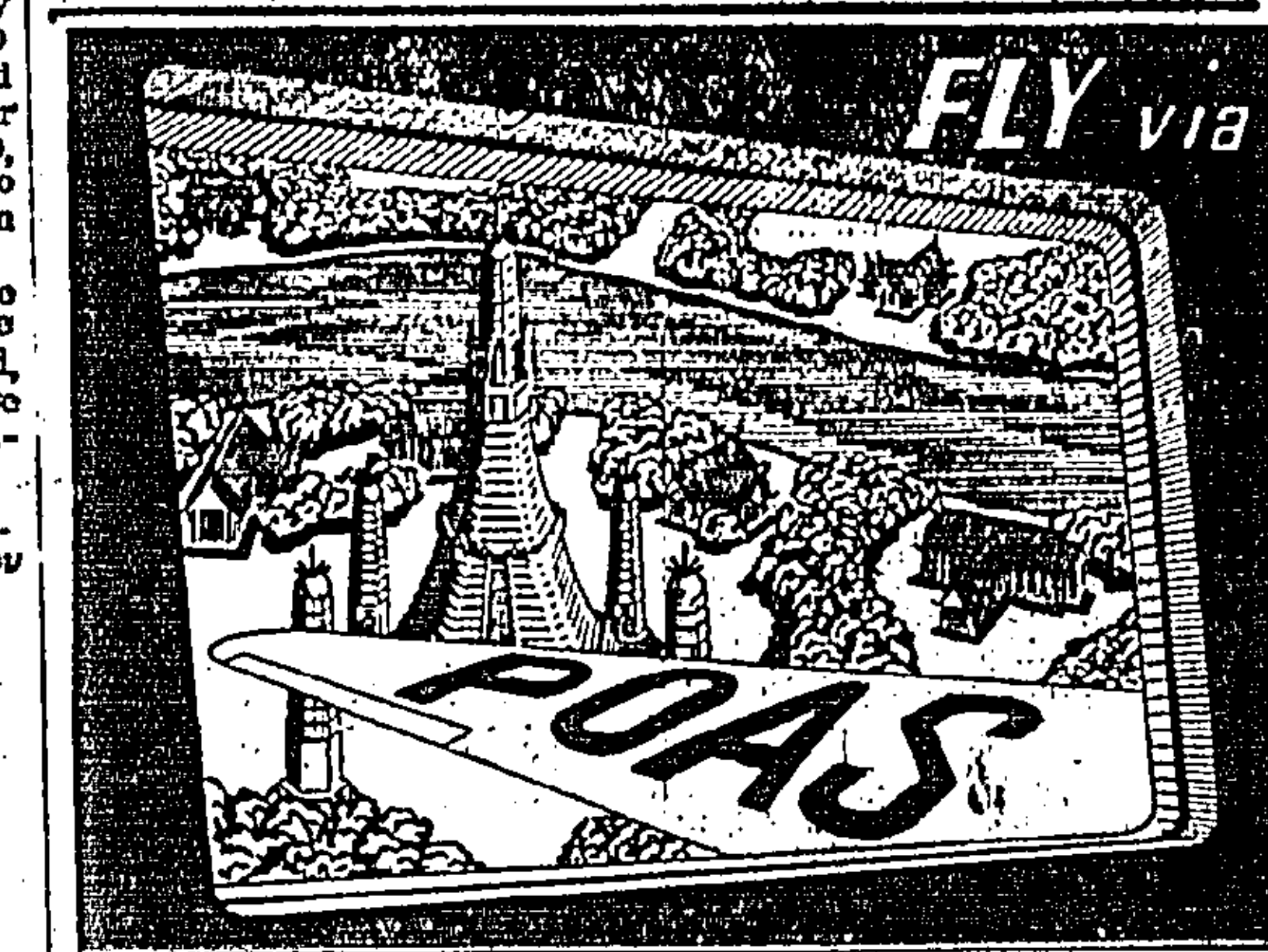
Caroline, his supporting clan chief, has supported him through to the death of Douglas "Jock" Maclean and Gaittelli.

Gaittelli's appointment as the new Chancellor comes as no surprise. He has had a



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NOTICE TO MEMBERS
ELEVENTH RACE MEETING

Monday 13th and Saturday 18th November, 1950
The first bell will be rung at 11.30 a.m. and the first race will be run at 12.00 Noon on the 1st day. On the 2nd day the first bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m. The Tiffin Interval is after the fourth race (1.30 p.m.) on the 1st Day.

There are 10 races on the 1st Day and 9 races on the 2nd Day (18 in all).
Through tickets at \$36.00 each may be obtained at the Comptroller Office of the Treasury, 1st floor, Telephone House, also tickets for the Cash Sweep on the last race of the Meeting as well as the Special Cash Sweep on the "Pearry Memorial Cup" scheduled to be run on 28th February, 1951.

To avoid congestion at the Club's Offices at Telephone House, non-members are requested to purchase their sweep tickets at the Club's Branch offices at:
5, D'Agular Street, Hong Kong
or
382, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE
Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.
Badges admitting Ladies, not in possession of Brooches or Seagull tickets and gentlemen, not members of the Club, to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 per day including tax, for ladies or gentlemen are available through the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all bills etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.
The Branch Offices and the Treasurer's Comptroller Office will close at 10 a.m. on the 1st Day and at 12 a.m. on the 2nd Day. The Secretary's Office will close at 10 a.m. on the 1st Day and at 11.45 a.m. on the 2nd Day. The Treasurer's Comptroller Office and the Secretary's Office are situated at 1st floor, Telephone House.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 27018).
NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE
The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$1.00 per day including tax, for ladies and gentlemen, and \$0.50 for children under 12 years of age. Tickets are available at the Club.

BOOKMAKERS, TWO RACEMEETING OFFICIALS AND PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PREMISES OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB DURING THE RACE MEETING. MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

DELEGATE TO THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

Services will be provided by the Club for the convenience of the public. The Club is not responsible for the loss of property or for any damage to property brought into the Club. The Club is not permitted to operate the public enclosure during the race meeting, on their duties and must remain in the Club House.

NO GAMING

NO GAMING

NO GAMING

NO GAMING

NO GAMING



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YANGTSE	Tientsin	3 p.m. 7th Nov.
HONGKONG	Keelung	5 p.m. 11th Nov.
YENGTIEN	Taipei & Tientsin	5 p.m. 13th Nov.
YANGTSE	Bangkok	3 p.m. 14th Nov.
YENGTIEN	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 17th Nov.
YANGTSE	Singapore & Djakarta	3 p.m. 17th Nov.
YENGTIEN	Bangkok	5 p.m. 24th Nov.

ARRIVALS FROM

YANGTSE	Tientsin & Tainan	6th Nov.
HONGKONG	Keelung	7 a.m. 10th Nov.
YENGTIEN	Tientsin & Tainan	12th Nov.
YANGTSE	Djakarta & Balikpapan	13th Nov.
YENGTIEN	Bangkok	19th Nov.

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CHANGTE	Sydney & Melbourne	1st Dec.
ARRIVALS FROM		
CHANGTE	Australia & Manila	7th Nov.
TAIPING	Sydney, Brisbane & Townsville	23rd Nov.
CHANGTE	Japan	28th Nov.

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"PELEUS"	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	10th Nov.
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"AENEAS"	Genoa, London, Holland & Hamburg	29th Nov.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails	Arrives
"ANCHISES"	28th Sept. In Port
"AENEAS"	4th Oct. 9th Nov.
"PATROCLOS"	13th Oct. 17th Nov.
"AUTOMEDON"	21st Oct. 15th Nov.
"ULYSSES"	20th Oct. 2nd Dec.
"CYCLOPS"	4th Nov. 16th Dec.
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"TANJUN"	14th Nov.	1st Dec.
"TANJUN"	22nd Nov.	10th Dec.

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA and SOUTH AMERICA		
"TELEBERG"	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TELEBERG"	15th Dec.	20th Nov.
"TELEBERG"	10th Jan '51	10th Dec.

JAPAN		
"TELEBERG"	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TELEBERG"	10th Nov.	20th Dec.
"TELEBERG"	10th Nov.	4th Jan '51

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"TELEBERG"	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
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"TELEBERG"	10th Nov.	10th Dec.

JAPAN		
"TELEBERG"	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TELEBERG"	10th Nov.	20th Dec.
"TELEBERG"	10th Nov.	4th Jan '51

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA		
"TELEBERG"	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TELEBERG"	10th Nov.	10th Dec.
"TELEBERG"	10th Nov.	10th Dec.

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA		
"TELEBERG"	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TELEBERG"	10th Nov.	10th Dec.
"TELEBERG"	10th Nov.	10th Dec.

First Division League Cricket
NARROW SHAVE FOR THE SCORPIONS
AGAINST THE ARMY
AT CHATER ROADIndians & Recreio
Don't Steal A March

Scorpions had a narrow shave against the Army in their First Division Cricket League match at Chater Road on Saturday, being 170 runs for nine wickets in reply to Army's 176 for six declared when Dick Labrum and T. R. Raffett came happily back to the pavilion after poking around in the dark.

A draw was a fair result and Ken Wilson, who gave the Scorpions 20 minutes less batting time, could well have been more content with another 10 or 20 runs before declaring against a stronger batting side than the one that had taken KCC to town after the latter had declared at past the 200 mark.

In the Elders' match at King's Park, the Indians had Recreio out for 110 runs and could only reply with 73 for eight wickets when stumps were drawn, neither team thus stealing a march on the League leaders.

It was left to the RAF's indifferent bowling side to bring their team into the picture where the fight for the Championship is concerned. Craigengower poked around for 80 runs in one hour on the matting wicket at Kai Tak. They had 40 on the board after 75 minutes and 50 by 8.30 p.m., doing better over the remaining hour to reach 113. The Airmen passed that total with one wicket in hand.

Army, taking first lease of the wicket, showed that they had more batting power than one. They suffered an unhappy start when Lane was bowled by Weller with four runs on the board and things looked even less bright when Wilson misjudged a slower ball from Cull at 25 to be out for 19, his lowest League score of the season. His previous low had been 27 against IRC.

Williams, who went on to make 49 in a sparkling innings and Haycroft, who made 10, carried on to 66 before the latter was caught behind the wicket off Pearce. The fourth wicket fell at 106, when Maynard, the left-hander opening bat who was moved down to No. 5, was run out after a patient 22.

Left to Robertson-McLeod, who knocked the RAF bowling about for 50 last week, to carry the score on to 176 for six wickets. Major Hild was another victim of Cull's after scoring 19 and Williams was caught off Weller.

There were another good 30 runs in the side, allowing for accidents, when Ken Wilson decided to bat. Scorpions lost their likeliest high-scorer when Len Stokes was caught behind the wicket by Corfield off Harding. Otto Kerr stayed to 46, being very happy against Corfield, off whom he scored 18 of his 19 runs, losing his wicket when he played back to Musgrave and barged back into the wicket.

Tony Weller and Alec Pearce then stayed together for a fourth wicket partnership of 39. Both were very much at home, scoring all round the wicket, and both went out the same way. Weller was caught at deep mid-on by Maynard off Musgrave at 37 and Pearce on an identical high end by Corfield off the identical spot.

Pearce went at 124 runs and Henry Owen-Hughes was leg-before at 143, after 37 runs, most of them off Musgrave and Beavers. Only five of his runs came off Harding, who kept up bowling one end for 17 overs.

Matters did not brighten up when Corfield then came to bat. He scored 15 for seven. The Scorpions' fall was, however, easy enough to keep going and had a knack for finding the ball in the dark, being better at that than the Army field, who helped with a boundary two when Maynard were really rather efficient.

The gathering of the Elders at King's Park yesterday was a leisurely affair, the first ball of the match being bowled at 2.15 p.m., but subsequent developments suggested that the time actually taken was longer than was really required.

Recreio, batting first, could only score 110 runs against the Scorpions' bowling. Maynard and C. Minu was never really dangerous except when the batsman went for his shot once.

Gerry Gibson was responsible for 40 of his side's 110 runs, rather the farward effort from one of the youngest of the 22 players on the field.

The Indians replied with 80 runs for the first wicket. Maynard putting on the brighter display with his 33. Kitchell made 31.

However, neither played a chanceless innings. Maynard was twice dropped behind the wicket and Kitchell twice at

By "RECORDER"
Second Division
DOCKYARD SHAKE KCC

Dockyard shook the KCC in the upset of the week-end in the Second Division yesterday. Playing on the Navy ground, KCC, despite 30 from Stapleton, could only muster up 63 runs for eight wickets against Collins & Co. by the time they had decided it was the Dockyard's turn to bat. Dockyard replied with 66 runs with two wickets still to fall.

It was the tremor of the season in a division which has produced some rather remarkable results so far. KCC are the reigning Second Division Champions and Dockyard have now finally got into the points column after five defeats in a row. They are now only two points behind KCC.

Recreio, not highly considered as a danger in this Division on pre-season paper calculations, followed up their 103 runs for two wickets against KCC last week, when they were bowled out after KCC had declared at 161 for three, by a 10-wicket victory over the Indian Recreation Club at Soakunpoo.

The Indians, happy at the discovery of a new opening batsman in S. F. Chagla, who made 48, declared at 140 runs for seven wickets. The Scorpions, captained by E. M. Soares (86 not out) and A. E. Noronha (53 not out) were still there when the winning run was scored. Soares' undefeated 88 is the highest individual score in the Second Division this season.

SURPRISED University, having got the Navy out for 48 runs at King's Park on Saturday thanks to Leary's five wickets for 10 runs

and G. Elliott's four for 23, found themselves out in turn for 47.

King George V School poked around for their full two hours for 78 runs against the Army at Soakunpoo and lost by seven wickets.

Craigengower's Championship hopes suffered a rude shock when they entertained the RAF at Happy Valley. The Airmen scored 123 runs, to which G. C. Rawstons contributed 35, and then had the all-star Valley batting side out for 80. Snow, taking six wickets for 33 runs and Jovons four for 19.

With six weeks of the season over, Recreio, who have lost one game, and Craigengower and RAF, who have both lost one and drawn one, remain the only challengers to Army in this division.

Best Individual Performances
In The League This Season

FIRST DIVISION

BATTING	Runs
P. V. Dodge (KCC v Scorpions)	112
H. Owen-Hughes (Scorpions v KCC)	102
G. H. Pritchard (Optimists v CCC)	100
K. H. S. Wilson (Army v CCC)	102
G. N. Gosano (Recreio v Army)	101
F. A. Weller (Scorpions v Optimists)	100
K. H. S. Wilson (Army v Recreio)	99
Surg. Cmdr. Goldsworthy (Navy v Optimists)	97
E. M. Soares (Recreio v Optimists)	90
L. D. Kilbee (Optimists v Navy)	82
F. A. Weller (Scorpions v Optimists)	81
Capt. Robertson-McLeod (Army v RAF)	80
G. N. Gosano (Recreio v IRC)	80
Not out	80

BOWLING

Wickets	Runs
F. Howarth (Scorpions v Recreio)	9-11
T. H. Lean (University v KCC)	7-64
E. R. Madger (RAF v Navy)	6-20
A. R. Abbas (IRC v University)	6-30
A. P. Pereira (Recreio v IRC)	5-17
L. White (Optimists v KCC)	5-20
A. R. Minu (IRC v Navy)	5-27
E. R. Madger (RAF v University)	5-28
P. J. Billimoria (CCC v RAF)	5-35
A. R. Minu (IRC v CCC)	5-49
A. R. Minu (IRC v Recreio)	5-53

SECOND DIVISION

BATTING	Runs
E. M. L. Soares (Recreio v IRC)	80
L. D. Kilbee (Navy v KCC)	77
L. Bartlett (Army v Recreio)	71
C. A. Gutierrez (Recreio v KCC)	64
A. Yeow (University v RAF)	64
G. D. Noel-Johnson (RAF v University)	58
A. E. Noronha (Recreio v IRC)	53
D. Readman (CCC v Navy)	53
A. G. Rose (Police v IRC)	52
F. R. Kermani (KCC v Recreio)	52
Not out	52

BOWLING

Wickets	Runs
F. Howarth (Scorpions v Recreio)	9-11
T. H. Lean (University v KCC)	7-64
E. R. Madger (RAF v Navy)	6-20
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A. R. Minu (IRC v Recreio)	5-53

SCHOOLBOYS' DOUBLES FINALISTS

The Colony Schoolboys' Doubles Tennis Championship, sponsored by the Chinese Recreation Club, reached its final yesterday when both the semi-finals were decided.

Chung Yue-to and Lo Tak-shing accounted for Peter Ng and Sandy Lin 6-2 and 6-3, and will now meet in the final Maurice Ma and A. Wasantachai who yesterday beat the Lin brothers 6-2 and 7-5.

On Saturday the quarter-finals of the Schoolboys' Singles event were played off, as a result of which Y. T. Chung, T. S. Lo, K. S. Wong and Danny Wong are the contestants in the semi-finals.

SCHOOLBOYS' SINGLES

Y. T. Chung beat C. F. Wong 6-1, 7-5.
T. S. Lo beat Maurice Ma 6-4, 6-2.
K. S. Wong beat Henry Litton 6-2, 6-3.
Danny Wong beat Fritz Lin 6-1, 6-7, 6-3.

SCHOOLBOYS' DOUBLES

Y. T. Chung and T. S. Lo beat Peter Ng and Sandy Lin 6-2, 6-3.
M. Ma and A. Wasantachai beat C. Lin Jr. and Fritz Lin 6-2, 7-5.

COLONY MEN'S DOUBLES

Z. L. Sia and Gordon Lum beat Y. Lee and H. C. Kwok 7-5, 6-4.
S. N. To and O. L. Pang beat W. K. Chung and T. S. Chung 6-1, 6-4.

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"CANTON"	19th November	22nd November
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CANTON"	23rd November	24th December
"CHUAN"	24th November	25th December
"CANTON"	25th November	26th December
"CORPUS"	10th January	18th February
"CANTON"	10th February	19th March
"CHUAN"	11th February	20th March
"CANTON"	12th February	21st March

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Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
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"SOMALI"	14th December	—
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
"SUNAT"	10th January	London & Continent
"SOMALI"	26th December	—

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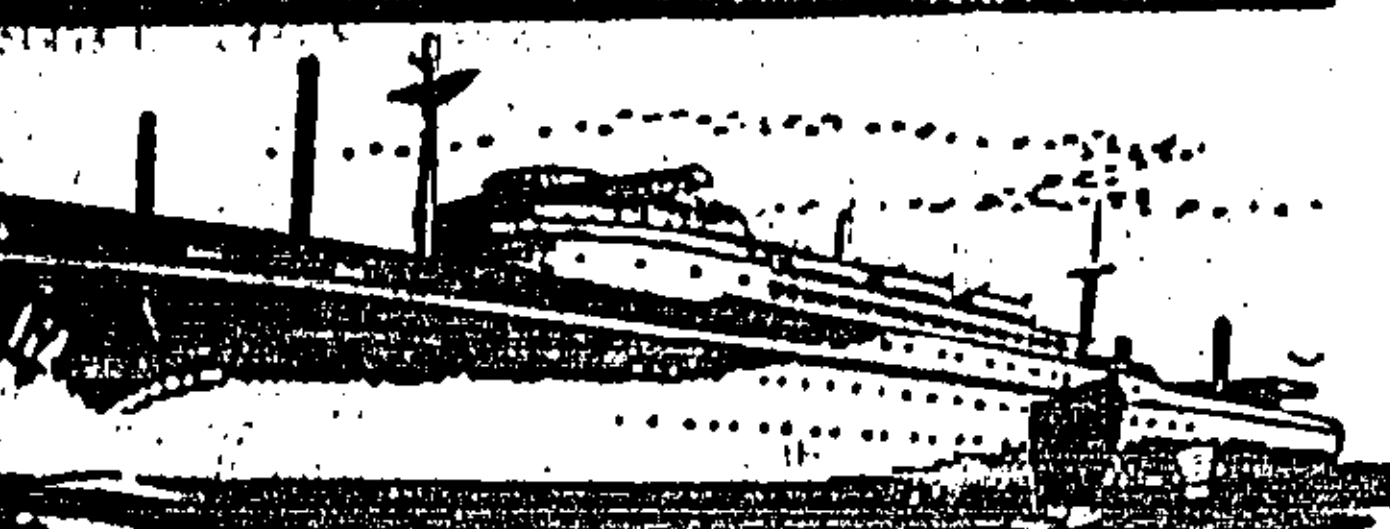
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PRESIDENT MCKINLEY Arr. Nov. 5 Sails Nov. 6
PRESIDENT TAYLOR Arr. Nov. 11 Sails Nov. 12

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PRESIDENT GRANT Arr. Nov. 14 Sails Nov. 15
PRESIDENT JOHNSON Arr. Dec. 1 Sails Dec. 2

ROUND-THE-WORLD

Via Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Cebu, Bombay, Karachi, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Marseilles, Genoa, New York and Boston.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON Arr. Nov. 23 Sails Nov. 24
PRESIDENT MONROE Arr. Dec. 1 Sails Dec. 2

TO JAVA AND STRAITS

DARTMOUTH VICTORY In Port Sails Nov. 4
PRESIDENT WILLMORE Arr. Jan. 12 Sails Jan. 13

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



ARRIVALS

MARSEILLAISE from Marseilles 8th Nov.
RIANCON from Japan 14th Nov.
CAUVAIS from Europe 20th Dec.

SAILINGS

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE
MARSEILLAISE to Yokohama/Kobe 8th Nov.
MARSEILLAISE to Marseilles via Manila 20th Nov.
ELIX ROUSSEL to Marseilles via Manila 10th Jan.

FREIGHT SERVICE

RIANCON N. Africa & Europe 15th Nov.
URAY N. Africa & Europe 15th Dec.

PORT SAID, TUNIS, MARSEILLES, ALGIER, ORAN, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, ANTIWERP & ROTTERDAM.

RIANCON to Saigon 15th Nov.

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ENAVON do 28th Nov.

ENVENUE do 14th Dec.

ENLAVER do 1st Jan.

ENMHOR do 12th Jan.

ENRINNES do 25th Jan.

ENRACHAN do 29th Jan.

SAILINGS

ENATOW London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg 21st Jan.

ENVENUE London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Hull 15th Nov.

ENMHOR London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hull 15th Jan.

ENMACRHUI Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Havre & Rotterdam K/Wharf

ENRINNES Havre, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg 30th Jan.

ENAVON Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Rotterdam & Antwerp 30th Nov.

ENLAVER Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Rotterdam & Antwerp 5th Jan.

ENRACHAN Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Rotterdam & Antwerp 3rd Feb.

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MP FAVOURS TOKYO BOND OFFER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Nov. 5. The Conservative member of Parliament, Mr William Teeling, who is conducting the campaign to secure repayment of Japanese foreign debts, takes a favourable view of the Japanese offer to repay the debts in blocked yen.

The British Treasury, I understand, have objected to this but Mr Teeling is hoping to recruit enough bond holders to his colours to press their point of view on Government. Incidentally, he has no personal financial interest in the matter.

Mr Ihara, Director of the Financial Bureau, Japanese Ministry of Finance, was recently in this country to talk about the possibility of Sterling investments in Japan. He was told this could not be considered until Japan gave assurance that her outstanding Sterling debts would soon be settled.

Mr Teeling's difficulty is in contacting all bond holders. But already he has been assured of support from more than 250 of them including some in the Far East. Others have come forward with contributions to the fund he is raising to finance the campaign.

When he has recruited sufficient bond holders he will form a committee to take up the case with the Japanese Government.

He tells me that many of the bond holders are old-age pensioners. They are the people he is most concerned in helping. If partial repayment in blocked yen could be obtained with the resumption of payment of interest these people could then transfer their bonds into something gilt-edged and thus get some benefit from the money they invested to provide for their old age.

COMMODITY CONTROLS

More commodity controls may be on the way as the result of shortages in raw materials which have arisen or become accentuated since the Korean war began. Speaking in the House of Commons during the debate on the Address, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, said, "If shortages develop we may have to impose controls to ensure that first things come first—defence, exports and essentials for the home market."

The case of rubber is an obvious instance. This raw material is vital in the production of defence equipment and goods for export and the home market. But at the moment, despite the huge output in American synthetic, the demand exceeds by far the supply. The production of the commodity cannot be increased at will. It takes at least seven years for a rubber tree to reach maturity. The only alternative would seem to be some form of allocation control but this would be difficult to bring about.

Tin, which has also increased enormously in price this week, is a parallel instance. It is produced in the same areas of South-east Asia and is therefore under the same threat from Communism which has been the factor in expanding the demand for both commodities. Defence requirements, superimposed on an abnormally high commercial demand, have done the rest.

The success of the Imperial Tobacco issue of £20,000,000 of four percent unsecured loan stock in 1949-50, which opened at a premium of 100-110, and the increase in bank deposits to a record high level seems to indicate that Government have come into the market at a propitious time with their offer of £250,000,000 three percent funding stock 1950-51. Holders of the outstanding £200,000,000 2½ percent National Savings Bonds received notice of redemption on February 1 next with the offer of conversion at par into new stock. The amount of the new three percent funding stock to be issued in conversion will be in addition to the £250,000,000 issued in cash.

EXPERTS' OPINION

Market experts believe that about three-quarters of 2½ percent bonds are held by Government departments while will presumably convert them wholly or in part. This will make the amount of bonds presented for repayment comparatively small. It is believed that it is not wholly of the new offer is not taken up by investors they will be bought by Government departments and released to the market later when it is hoped they will be at a premium.

The increase in Britain's gold and dollar reserves which some optimistic observers thought was the forerunner to the revaluation of Sterling, might have a much less pleasant consequence—cutting down or even discontinuing of American Marshall Aid to this country.

Talks are being held between officials of the British Government and the American Economic Co-operation Administration which, according to an official report, "has been a most fruitful source of information."

Current year's appropriations for E.C.A. "The review," the announcement said bluntly, "initiated by the United States was prompted by the indications of rapid recovery and the mounting gold reserves by Britain."

AID STILL NEEDED

But British officials take the view that this country still needs dollar aid—whether apportioned through economic or rearmament programmes. They say the better reserves position will be weakened if Britain has to cut down exports of manufactured goods which normally pay for her supplies of raw materials from the Sterling area.

While it is not thought likely that America will completely disregard the British view, there can be no doubt that she will use the opportunity to press her own view that Britain should admit a greater inflow of dollar goods. Mr. Morrison would seek a loan in London early next year has now been confirmed. Sir Hilary Blood, Governor of the island, who came here for the opening of the new House of Commons, tells me he has had preliminary conversations with the Colonial Office to arrange the loan.

The amount sought will probably be about £500,000 and the money will be used for welfare and general development schemes in the Colony. Terms will not be fixed until nearer the date of issue.

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Egypt Issues New Bonds

Cairo, Nov. 5. The Egyptian Government today decided to issue £50,000,000 worth of Egyptian Treasury bonds. This will permit the Government to increase bank-note circulation up to £250,000,000.

Egyptian notes are backed by Egyptian and British Treasury bonds and gold. Financial circles here expect the new issue to be used to finance the cotton crop, with resulting higher cotton prices.—Associated Press.

SHORTAGE OF STEEL FORECAST

Cleveland, Nov. 5.

The magazine Steel reported today that because of increasing defence orders, acute steel supply conditions are expected to develop next year.

"Steel procurement difficulties are mounting in step with the expanded defence programme," the magazine said in its weekly summary of the metal working industry.

The bulk of production is still being used for civilian needs but manufacturers have been unable to obtain enough steel to build sufficient inventories.

"Whether conditions will give rise to such serious economic dislocations as to force some departure by the Government from the mills from agreed upon distribution policies, only time will tell," Steel continued.

It also pointed out that supply pressure may be eased by civilian demand cutbacks resulting from Government controls.

The magazine said guesses range from five to eight dollars per ton on the amount steel prices will rise once the producers conclude wage negotiations with the United Steel Workers Union.—Associated Press.

Rubber Futures In Singapore

Singapore, Nov. 4.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:

No. 1 rubber, per lb. 201-202
Number 1 rubber, December 190-191
Number 1 rubber, January (1951) 170-171
Number 2 rubber, November 190-191
Number 3 rubber, November 190-191
Number 4 rubber, November 190-191
Spot rubber, unbleached 222-223
Black crepe 205-206
No. 1 pale crepe 205-206
—United Press.

Honduras Starts Palm Oil Output

Washington.

Commercial production of African palm oil has started in Honduras, with the prospect that the new industry soon will spread widely in Central American republics, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Introduction of the African oil palm into the Western Hemisphere is considered a significant development in the international migration of crops and plants. Latin America lost its historical primacy in rubber and guano to the Far East plantation culture. Now the Latin American countries are applying science to cultivation of crops formerly exclusive to the old world, as shown by the African palm.

Oils produced from palms account for one-fifth of the world production and more than one-half of the world trade in vegetable oils. The major oils obtained from palms are coconut, palm, palm-kernel and babassu-kernel.

In 1947, the United States obtained large quantities of palm oil from the Netherlands East Indies (now Indonesia). East Paul E. Quintus, head of the fats and oils division, international commodities branch, office of foreign agricultural relations, said that the United States is interested in the development of a palm oil industry in Central America.

Further, such an industry eventually should enable the people of these countries to produce additional wealth that could earn them much-needed foreign exchange. The United States is interested in the development of a palm oil industry in Central America.

Commercial production of palm oil began in Honduras in 1949 at a processing factory constructed at San Alejo by subsidiary of the United Fruit Company. Trees on 1,000 acres of land are now bearing and another 1,000 acres tract will be ready for processing in 1953.

Costa Rica already has one factory and a second will be completed at the end of this year. Plantings in Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama are also being made. Honduras is expected to have a second factory by the end of 1951.

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Increase In Tax On Rubber Exports

Kuala Lumpur, Nov. 5.

The Government of the Federation of Malaya today ordered a sharp increase in taxes on rubber exports from Jan. 1, 1951 to drain off big profits in a booming market and stop the inflationary trend.

The new scale provides a rise in duty from five to 12 cents on rubber sold at Straits \$1 per pound, from six to 18 cents on sales at ST\$1.20 and from seven to 25 cents on the price of ST\$1.40.

Further increases provided up to a sale price of ST\$3, which rubber has not yet reached.

The levy on the recent average price of ST\$2.50 per pound for spot loose rubber would total 53 cents.

The duty will be changed every three months.

On the annual production of 650,000 tons of rubber, duty is expected to produce ST\$270,000,000 against ST\$200,000,000 at the current rate.

A Government statement said that the increased duty would be used for "building up of reserves which are essential for the future stability and for economic and social development."

The Government added that many planters were putting something aside from the present big gains in rubber prices for future replanting and "these profits find their way back into circulation, thereby adding to the present inflationary trend. The danger of inflation is very real."—Associated Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

Business was transacted this morning on the Stock Exchange at slightly lower rates than prevailing last week.

The turnover during the morning session was \$355,520.

Transactions and noon prices were as follows—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS

HK Bank 1330 1380 2 @ 1370

Union 670 500 @ 9 1/2

Underwriters 2000 @ 7 1/2

Asia Nav. 4000 @ 7 1/2

4000 @ 7 1/2

5000 @ 7 1/2

4000 @ 7 1/2

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